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PRESS CARRIES LEADERS' PARTY PLENUM SPEECHES

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FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESS CARRIES LEADERS' PARTY PLENUM SPEECHES

Aliyev Report to Azerbaijan Party Plenum

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Dec 79 pp 1-4 WA

/Report by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at the 18 December Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum/

/Text/ The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party held its regular plenum on 18 December.

The plenum discussed the results of the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organization having to do with implementing its decisions and directives, as announced in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech.

Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Comrade G.A. Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, gave a report.

Participants in the debate on the report included: Comrade A.G. Kerimov, first secretary of the Baku party committee; Comrade G.A. Gasanov, first secretary of the Kirovabad city party committee; Comrade R.A. Mamedov, chief of the Soyuzneftemash All-Union Industrial Association; Comrade K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of the Nakhichevanskaya Oblast party committee; Comrade B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Oblast party committee; Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Industrial Construction Comrade T. Sh. Safaraliyev; Comrade L.I. Semenova, machine operator, tube-rolling shop, Azerbaijan Tube-Rolling Mill imeni V.I. Lenin; Comrade V.A. Ismaylov, first secretary of the Ahdanovskiy Rayon party committee; Comrade K.A. Abasov, director, Industrial Association imeni XXII Syezda KPSS (Neftyanyye Kamni); Comrade F.I. Kengerli, chief, Azerbaijan Railway.

The plenum also examined the following issues: the state plan for economic and social development of the Azerbaijan SSR's 1980 state budget, and the consequences of the republic's 1978 state budget. Reports were given by Comrade S.K. Abbasaliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan, and Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Finances Comrade B.G. Bakhshaliyev.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev gave the concluding speech.

The appropriate resolutions were adopted on the issues discussed.

Comrades!

The November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Second Session, Ninth Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet have become important landmarks in the life of our party and people. These forums discussed the draft USSR state plan for economic and social development and the state budget for 1980, and they adopted the appropriate resolutions and laws. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev gave a report of profound substance at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. This report provided a thorough, scientifically grounded analysis of our progress in implementing the socioeconomic program written by the 25th CPSU Congress, revealed the great successes attained by the party and people in 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, stated the shortcomings, defined the means of their correction, and suggested the major tasks of the concluding year of the five-year plan, and the future.

The problems raised by Leonid Ilich --transportation, the fuel base, power engineering, metallurgy and machine building, capital construction, the availability of food and industrial goods to the public, and the need for management improvements--have truly decisive significance to successful completion of the plans for 1980 and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole, and to all of our country's future development.

The tasks posed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev are long-term in nature. In them, he stated the concrete directions to be taken in our effort to raise the effectiveness of social production and the quality of all work. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech is an expanded program of party action today. It will play a tremendous role in implementing the party's designs and in organizational and political work in preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress, and it will be the basis of plans for socioeconomic development in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The results of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet were met with great inspiration by communists and all laborers of the Azerbaijan SSR, as well as all of the Soviet Union, and they elicited a powerful upsurge in political activity and labor. The republic's party organization wholly and fully approves the decisions of the Central Committee plenum and the premises and conclusions stated in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech, it is accepting them as its mandatory guidelines, and it will do everything to ensure their unconditional implementation.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech, the information presented in the reports given by Comrades N. K. Baybakov and V. I. Garbuzov at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR 1980 state plan and budget graphically reveal the great scale of our country's national economic development in the 10th Five-Year Plan, and attest to the highly dynamic growth of our economy, the continuing rise in the welfare of the Soviet people, and the growth of the socialist motherland's defensive power.

In comparison with the corresponding period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, during the first 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the country's national income, which is a general indicator of the economy's growth, will increase by 323 billion rubles. In this case four-fifths of the national income is earmarked for raising national welfare. Almost a third of our fixed productive capital, the foundation of our national economy, was renovated

during this period, and by the end of the year it will have a worth of more than a trillion rubles. This year the industrial production volume will increase by 21 billion rubles, while in the 4 years of the five-year plan as a whole it will increase by 103 billion rubles, or by 20.3 percent. Production of many consumer goods and forms of products to be used in industrial production has risen significantly, the assortment of these products has grown larger, and product quality has improved. Today our country produces as many industrial products as were produced by the whole world in 1950.

Great is the scale of construction. The total volume of capital investment exceeded 132 billion rubles this year, while in 4 years of the five-year plan it was more than 500 billion rubles, or 10.4 billion rubles more than intended in these years by the assignments of the five-year plan. About 1,000 large industrial enterprises went into operation during this period.

The party's agrarian policy, which foresees a long-range program of fundamental renovation of the material-technical base of agriculture and improvement of the organization of agricultural production, is being implemented persistently. Tractors, combines, motor vehicles and other equipment, and mineral fertilizers are entering the agrarian sector of the country's economy in an ever-increasing volume. The volume of capital to be invested into this sector to support all of the planned projects of the 4 years of the five-year plan will be 136 billion rubles--that is, more than had been foreseen by the five-year plan. The power per worker ratio will increase by 40 percent during this time. In comparison with the same period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, in the 4 years gross agricultural production will rise by more than 40 billion rubles. The mean annual grain yield in the 10th Five-Year Plan will be 209 million tons, which is almost 27 million tons more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. This is a great success of agricultural laborers, who have embodied within themselves the energy and will of the party, and it is a major success of the valorous labor of the people.

New successes have been attained in relation to the most important problems of social development. The public consumption fund attained 110 billion rubles in 1979, and in the 4 years it increased by more than 22 percent. The mean monthly wages of laborers and office workers increased in 1976-1979 by 12.4 percent, while the pay of kolkhoz farmers increased by 21.7 percent. Retail turnover increased by 18 percent, and the volume of personal services rose by a third. We have built 423 million square meters of housing, and many schools, hospitals, and cultural institutions.

Thus a great deal of work was done in the 4 years of the five-year plan to implement the economic and social policy developed by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. "The successes are obvious, and the successes were great," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. "We perceive them to be a good foundation for completing the national economic tasks of 1980, for accelerated advancement in construction of communism's material-technical base."

Our progress in developing the economy, and all of our domestic affairs are closely associated with the international situation. The energetic, aggressive efforts of our party to implement a peaceful foreign policy and to reinforce our country's authority and position in the international arena elicit deep respect and avid approval.

The signing of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty was a great success of Soviet foreign policy. Proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in a speech given during the triumphant celebrations in Berlin on 6 October of the present year, aimed at deepening relaxation of tension and achieving greater security in Europe, became one of the greatest events of international life. These statements of foreign policy have now been in international society's center of attention for a long time, and they are playing a great positive role in our struggle for peace and security.

As with all Soviet people, the laborers of the Azerbaijan SSR have a feeling of natural pride for their successes. They understand quite well that everything they have achieved is the result of the untiring, multifaceted, and purposeful organizational and political activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by a faithful continuer of the great Lenin's work and an outstanding political and government official of our times, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. These successes are the result of successive implementation of wise domestic and foreign policy, of unswerving pursuit of our party's economic strategy.

Comrades! In adherence to communist principles and in full correspondence with the Lenin tradition, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum critically analyzed the national economy's results. As was noted at the plenum, we cannot be fully satisfied with the achieved results. Our successes in the economy's development could have been much greater, had the ministries and departments and the directors of associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes implemented, more consistently and persistently, the directives of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government concerned with raising the effectiveness and quality of work and reinforcing state, planning, and labor discipline, and had they purposefully surmounted all existing shortcomings and difficulties.

The country's potentials, its reserves for further movement forward, are tremendous. But in order that we may utilize them effectively, we must improve management in the broadest sense of the term. One of our major economic and political tasks is to improve planning, to restructure the economic mechanism, and it is toward completion of this task, toward successive implementation of the appropriate decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers that the November plenum of the central committee focuses our attention. The main thing is to fully surmount the forces of inertia, to bring to its conclusion the turn we have taken in the direction of quality, growth in labor productivity, and achievement of the best end results. The resolution adopted by the Central Committee plenum demands that we work persistently to develop the key sectors of industry, improve the work of transportation, raise the return from fixed productive capital, and make sensible and economic use of manpower, raw materials, fuel and power, and financial resources.

The plenum spelled out the concrete tasks aimed at intensive development of agriculture, and it demanded that we devote undiminishing attention to implementing the decisions of the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, ensure an increase in the yield of agricultural crops and in the productivity of farm animals and birds, and ensure that we complete and surpass the 1980 state plans for purchases of the products of farming and animal husbandry.

We must devote constant party concern to improving the state of affairs in capital construction. The task is to raise the effectiveness of capital construction, reduce the number of new construction projects, concentrate our manpower and assets on projects underway as well as on reconstruction and reequipment of existing enterprises, and improve construction quality.

Practical implementation of the plenum's directives and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's recomendations and instructions will ensure completion of the great and intensive plan of 1980, and at the same time it will create favorable conditions for a successful beginning in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

I

Embodying within itself the unrepeatable traits of the times and concerning itself with solving the socioeconomic and material-technical problems faced at the given time by Soviet society's development, each five-year plan becomes a historical landmark in our swift journey toward the summits of social and spiritual progress. And the 10th Five-Year Plan will occupy a special place among the Soviet five-year plans that raised the country to the level of developed socialism. Successful completion of this plan will be a new major step in development of communism's material-technical base, in improvement of social relations, and in formation of the new man.

It is with a feeling of deep satisfaction that we can say that the laborers of the Azerbaijan SSR are making an honorable contribution to implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and to completion of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The republic's economy is developing stably at a high rate, industrial and agricultural production is growing, and the share carried by the Azerbaijan SSR in all-union division of labor is increasing from year to year.

In 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the national income grew by 32.5 percent in comparison with the same period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, attaining 7.5 billion rubles. The absolute increment in national income is 1.7 billion rubles, which is more than in the Seventh and Eighth five-year plans combined. In this case three-fourths of the national income has been earmarked for improvements in national welfare. Today, just industry alone is responsible for more than 3.6 billion rubles of national income, which is more than the total national income enjoyed by material production in the republic in 1969.

Industry's fixed productive capital will increase in 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan by 27.7 percent, or by 1.7 billion rubles, to a new level of 7.9 billion rubles, which is almost twice more than the amount of capital owned by industry in 1969.

Azerbaijan industry completed the assignments of the 4 years pertaining to the growth rate of the total production volume ahead of schedule, in 3 years and 4 months. On the whole, industrial production will increase by 36.5 percent in the 4 years; compare this with the planned increase of 28.5 percent. Thus a dependable basis has been created for early satisfaction of the socialist pledge adopted on the day Comrade L. I. Brezhnev visited our republic--to have industry complete its 10th Five-Year Plan

by the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, and of the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet rule in Azerbaijan and formation of the Azerbaijan Communist Party.

In the 4 years, the total industrial production volume will be 31.2 billion rubles, which is 1.5 times more than in the same period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, or as much as in the Seventh and Eighth Five-Year Plans combined. The absolute increment of production volume will attain 2.3 billion rubles, which is more than half of the total production volume of 1970.

Sectors responsible for scientific-technical progress in the national economy have been developing at an accelerated rate in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Production volume increased in these sectors by 1.6 times in the 4 years, to include a 1.9-time increase in machine building and metal-working. The production volume of chemical and petrochemical sectors will increase by more than 41 percent, to include a 62 percent increase in chemical industry. The production increment in nonferrous metallurgy will exceed 70 percent.

Owing to construction of new enterprises, commissioning of new ones, and implementation of an expanded program of reconstruction, expansion, and reequipment of existing enterprises, and owing to preferental development of progressive industrial sectors, the sector structure of the republic's industry has been improved significantly. The proportion of sectors responsible for scientific-technical progress will be 27.8 percent by the end of the present year, as opposed to 24.7 percent in 1975.

In the 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, 1.6 billion rubles of capital investments were allocated to development of petroleum and gas extraction, which is more than in the whole Ninth Five-Year Plan. Fourteen new petroleum and gas deposits were discovered. The Deposit imeni 28 Aprel was discovered in August of this year; this new promising deposit is located in a place where the depth of the sea reaches 84 meters. The plans for gas extraction have been completed successfully in all the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan; in the 4 years, the extraction volume increased by 1.3 times, and it has gone beyond the control figures of the five-year plan.

Much work has been done to reequip petroleum refining industry. In the 4 years, more than 160 million rubles were allocated to the sector's development, or 1.4 times more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. A large primary petroleum refining complex was built and put into operation at the NBNZ [not further identified] imeni Vladimir Ilich. This plant is also completing construction of a new unique complex producing high-octane gasoline (a catalytic cracking system), which is to go into operation very soon.

As in previous years, heavy industry has generally been developing intensively in the 10th Five-Year Plan; its share in the total volume of industrial production is now 72 percent. Consumer goods production has increased at an accelerated pace. In the 4 years, the production volume of these sectors will increase by almost 1.5 times. The average growth rate will be 10.5 percent, as opposed to 8.7 percent in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Taking into account the plans for 1980, production of Group B

products will increase in the 10th Five-Year Plan by 66 percent, as opposed to the 58.4 percent required by the assignment.

The 10th Five-Year Plan has been marked by significant growth in labor productivity in industry. It increased by 20.9 percent in the 4 years, as opposed to the 20 percent required. The increase in this indicator is responsible for about two-thirds of the growth in production volume. The highest labor productivity indicators have been attained at new enterprises and production operations, as well as at those subjected to reconstruction and reequipment. Labor productivity is 52.6 percent higher at new enterprises and 30.1 percent higher at reconstructed enterprises than in all other enterprises of the same sector.

Much more has been done to introduce the achievements of scientific-technical progress into production, and to automate and mechanize production processes. The number of fully mechanized and automated lines attained 1,760, and in comparison with 1975 it increased by almost 1.3 times. In the 4 years, 150 enterprises, shops, production operations, and production sections were fully mechanized and automated. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, 460 new types of machines, equipment, apparatus, instruments, and articles have been created and put into production, and 150 obsolete items have been removed from production.

The capital-labor ratio in industry increased by 13 percent while the output-capital ratio increased by 5 percent since the beginning of the five-year plan. The increase in the output-capital ratio was attained in machine building, nonferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical industry, construction materials industry, and a number of other sectors. In the 4 years, industrial enterprises enjoyed a profit of 2.9 billion rubles, to include more than 930 million rubles this year. Other technical-economic indicators of industry's work improved significantly as well.

Great successes were enjoyed by agriculture in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Growth in the mean annual gross production volume will be 40 percent in 1976-1979, as opposed to the 18 percent foreseen by the five-year plan. The five-year assignments for the sale of grain, vegetables, and fruits to the state were completed in 4 years. The procurement plans for the 4 years were completed by 148 percent in relation to grain, 119 percent in relation to raw cotton, 122 percent in relation to grapes, 123 percent in relation to vegetables, 139 percent in relation to fruits, 118 percent in relation to melon crops, 124 percent in relation to potatoes, and 124 percent in relation to leaf tea. The numbers of farm animals and birds increased, and their productivity rose significantly. Record indicators are being attained from year to year in the production and procurement of all farming and livestock products.

Certain changes occurred in capital construction. Since the beginning of the five-year plan almost 7 billion rubles have been invested in support of the plan for economic and social development, which is 1.4 times greater than the volume of capital investments made in the same period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, and 2 times greater than in the entire Seventh Five-Year Plan. In the time so far, 6 billion rubles worth of fixed capital has been introduced, which is 43 percent more than in 4 years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. More than 70 large industrial enterprises, output capacities, and production operations were placed into operation in

machine building, electrical engineering, electronics, instrument making, petroleum refining, chemical, light, food, and meat and dairy industry, in transportation, and in construction industry. In winemaking industry, primary processing plants with a capacity of 200,000 tons of grapes per season were put into operation. The Terterchayskoye, Verkhne-Khanbulanchayskoye, and Arpachayskoye reservoirs, which have a total capacity of 700 million cubic meters, were put into operation, thus making it possible to supply water to more than 145,000 more hectares of land.

Residential buildings with a total of area of 5.5 million square meters, or 104,000 apartments, were put into operation, and the living conditions of one out of every 10 of the republic's residents were improved in the 4 years. Introduction of new schools has increased their capacity by 147,000 students, the capacity of preschool and children's institutions has been increased by 16,300 places, and a large number of other social and cultural facilities have been put into operation.

The material-technical base of contracting organizations has grown significantly stronger. In the 10th Five-Year Plan, the mean annual volume of work done by them will exceed the 1969 level by almost a factor of two. In comparison with the same period of the past five-year plan, the total construction volume increased by more than one and a half times. In just 4 years, more than 300 million rubles have been invested in development of the production base of the builders, which is 1.3 times more than in the same period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. As a result of growth in labor productivity and technical progress the average number of laborers per 1 million rubles of construction and installation completed decreased by 13 percent.

Growth in the welfare of the laborers is inseparably associated with the economy's development. In 1976-1979, the republic's population received payments and privileges from the public consumption fund totaling 6.4 billion rubles, which is 1.4 times more than in 4 years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Retail commodity turnover increased in this period by 21.6 percent, while the volume of personal services rose by 43 percent.

The republic's laborers are coming to the end of the five-year plan's fourth year with high indicators. The 11-month plan for selling industrial products and producing the majority of the most important types of articles was completed ahead of schedule, on 26 November. In comparison with the same period of last year, the industrial production volume grew by 8 percent, as opposed to the planned 7.8 percent. Production volume will be 8.7 billion rubles, which is equivalent to the production volume of 1970 and 1971 combined. The worth of additional products produced is more than 100 million rubles, and sales in excess of the plan total 137 million rubles, or 1.9 times more than the socialist pledges adopted for the year. Labor productivity increased by 5.7 percent in comparison with the same period of last year; compare this with the 3.8 percent increase called for by the plan.

Making the correct conclusions from the critical remarks stated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the celebrations in Baku, the republic's industrial laborers have significantly intensified their effort at raising product quality, and they have achieved a significant rise in the volume of top-quality articles produced. Since the beginning of the year 638 articles were placed in the top-quality category, which was almost twice more than in the same period of last year. Today, 106 enterprises are producing

1,002 brands of articles bearing the Seal of Quality, as opposed to 672 in September of 1978. The proportion of such products within the total production volume is 12.4 percent, according to the year's results.

All forms of communication enjoyed further development. New radio relay lines between Makhachkala and Baku went into operation, making possible the reception of a fourth color television channel. Reconstruction of the Mingechaur-Sheki radio relay line was completed. The pledges adopted for 1978 were surpassed with construction of the radio relay line between Ali-Bayramly and Salyany. Now 90 percent of the republic's population can receive color television programs. This year automatic telephone stations capable of handling 22,000 telephone numbers will be put into operation.

The agricultural laborers marked the present year with outstanding successes. They grew record yields, conducted the harvest in organized fashion, and surpassed their high socialist pledges for the sale of grain, cotton, grapes, vegetables, fruits, melon crops, potatoes, green leaf tea, silkworm cocoons, and wool to the state in 1979. The republic has created a good guarantee that it will complete the five-year assignment for the sale of all forms of agricultural products to the state ahead of schedule.

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev warmly and heartfully congratulated the rural laborers and all laborers of Azerbaijan SSR on their great victory. The high assessment given and the sincere words of greeting were a new, clear manifestation of the attention and concern displayed by the CPSU Central Committee and personally by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev toward our republic and our people. Leonid Ilich's address elicited the joy and inspiration of all the people, encouraging them to work with an even greater payoff. The pledge of attaining the highest results in industrial and agricultural production in 1980 was unanimously adopted at meetings held in the cities and towns.

The laborers of Azerbaijan interpreted the high assessment given to the achievements of the republic's rural laborers in the fourth year of the five-year plan by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as an order and an appeal of the party to attain more and to work better and more productively.

The indicators in capital construction are improving. This year 1.6 billion rubles of capital investments will be assimilated, and a large number of industrial enterprises, output capacities, and production operations, 11 livestock complexes, and a number of other agricultural and water management facilities have been put into operation.

The year 1979 was marked by a further rise in the welfare of the laborers. The population's real income, payments and assistance from the public consumption fund, and the mean monthly wages of laborers, office workers, and kolkhoz farmers increased significantly. Housing with a total area of 1.4 million square meters, schools with a capacity of 29,000 students, and other social and cultural facilities were put into operation.

The movement to complete the assignments of the five-year plan by the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of

Soviet Azerbaijan and the republic's Communist Party has assumed a national scope. Two hundred twenty-six enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, about 2,500 teams, shops, and sections, and more than 21,000 production leaders and innovators have already completed their five-year plans.

Allow me to express, in behalf of the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee, my sincere gratitude to the working class, to the kolkhoz peasantry, and to the intelligentsia of the republic for their selfless, patriotic labor, and to wish all of the glorious laborers new victories and achievements in the struggle to fulfill the party's designs.

Comrades! The Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, which was held on 19-20 November of the present year, discussed the tasks of the republic's party organization concerned with implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Measures for Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and Development of Viticulture and Winemaking in the Azerbaijan SSR." This party and government decree is a concrete program of accelerated development of agriculture and of many of the republic's economic sectors in the 11th Five-Year Plan and the long-term future, up to the year 2000. We have yet to solve problems of unprecedented scale and complexity in all areas of the economic and social life of Azerbaijan's countryside, ones which were beyond our means just 10 years ago. The Plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee persuasively demonstrated in its analysis of the work done that the tremendous successes enjoyed by the republic's agriculture in the Ninth and 10th Five-Year Plans were founded upon the decrees adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers in July 1970 and July 1975.

What was responsible for the swift rise in industrial production, the increase in capital construction, and improvement of the entire economy was the decree adopted on 25 July 1970 by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers--"On Measures for Further Development of the Azerbaijan SSR National Economy"--and the CPSU Central Committee decree adopted 27 July 1976--"On the Results of Examining Proposals by the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee on Developing Certain Industrial Sectors of the Republic in 1976-1980."

The party and government decree adopted in July 1970 made note of the low rate of development of the republic's economy and the fact that it was far below the union average, and it pointed out unsatisfactory assimilation of new production capacities in industry, and other serious shortcomings. This was, so to speak, the reckoning point from which we began the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The way the difficulties, mistakes, and shortcomings were surmounted and the way the very essence of party leadership provided to the development of the national economy, and the style and work methods of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and business agencies changed was discussed thoroughly at the November 1979 Plenum of the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee. Therefore let me just briefly dwell on some of the results of the work aimed at implementing the two party and government documents I mentioned above.

First of all we should note that while in the 1960's the republic was in one of the last places in the country in terms of the growth rate of national income, today it is in third place. Computations have shown that this growth rate was 17 percent higher in the Azerbaijan SSR in 1970-1979

than in the previous decade. In sum total, taking account of the 1980 plan, the absolute increment in national income will be 2.4 times greater in the 10th Five-Year Plan than in the Seventh and Eighth Five-Year Plans combined.

The per-capita national income increased in the last 10 years (1970-1979) by 458 rubles, or by 1.7 times. The rate of growth of per-capita national income during the 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan was 3.7 times greater than in the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1961-1965).

In 10 years, the republic's industrial potential increased by 2.2 times. Gross industrial production will total 8.7 billion rubles in 1979; compare this with the fact that it took the 50 preceeding years for it to rise to 4 billion rubles. The total industrial production volume for 1970-1979 will be 62.2 billion rubles, which is 1.3 times greater than the volume for the entire postwar period--from 1945 to 1969.

The fact that the entire industrial complex of the Azerbaijan SSR developed at a high rate is extremely important. One hundred twenty new large enterprises and production operations were built and put into operation, and a vast program of reconstruction and reequipment of existing enterprises in all industrial sectors was implemented. In 10 years, for example, machine building and metalworking production increased by 3.4 times, while the output of chemical and petrochemical industry increased by 2.7 times. New industrial sectors--electronics, radio industry, and others--came into being and are now developing successfully. Production of consumer goods increased by 2.5 times.

It is especially pleasing to note that this growth in the republic's economic potential stems to a decisive degree from intensive factors, mainly from growth in labor productivity. It increased by 1.7 times in 10 years. Today, we need 46 men to produce an amount of product worth 1 million rubles; compare this with 74 in 1970. In other words the labor savings we enjoy in the production of a million rubles worth of products is 28 persons, which translated in terms of industry as a whole is more than 244,000 persons. The mean annual growth rate of labor productivity in the republic's industry will be 5.6 percent for the decade, as opposed to the 3.65 percent enjoyed during the Seventh and Eighth Five-Year Plans.

All forms of transportation enjoyed further development. In 10 years, the freight turnover increased by 31 percent. The volume of services provided by communication doubled, and more automatic telephone station capacities were introduced than in the previous 50 years.

Almost 15 billion rubles of capital were invested into development of the republic's national economy, which is 1.8 times more than in the previous decade. This made it possible to increase the volume of fixed productive capital in the national economy by almost a factor of two. Noticeable changes also occurred in the use level of fixed industrial productive capital.

The republic's laborers received 285,000 new well-outfitted apartments with a total floor space of 14 million square meters, or an amount equivalent to the total housing fund of the city of Baku. Almost one out of every three of the republic's residents has moved into a new apartment. Schools with a capacity of 354,000 students have been put into operation. Now, one out of every four students is in a school built during the Ninth

and 10th Five-Year Plans. Children's preschool institutions with a capacity of 48,000 places, hospitals and polyclinics with a capacity of 21,000 places, and clubs, palaces of culture, and movie theaters with a capacity of 85,000 places have been put into operation.

A significant volume of road construction was done. It would be sufficient to say that while there were only 675 kilometers of motor roads in the republic with asphalt or concrete paving in 1969, about 2,000 kilometers of such roads were built in 10 years, and their total length more than tripled.

The high growth rate of industrial and agricultural production promoted further growth in the welfare of the laborers. Average monthly wages of laborers increased by 33 percent in 10 years, the wages of kolkhoz farmers climbed by 83 percent, and payments and assistance to the public from the public consumption fund increased by 1.8 times.

Thus as a result of selfless labor, consistent implementation of the party's and government's decrees, and the great organizational and political work of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and business agencies, fundamental changes occurred in Azerbaijan industry during the Ninth and 10th Five-Year Plans. It has started to develop at a stably high rate, and it has emerged upon a qualitatively new level, one satisfying the requirements of mature socialism. The republic's industry is growing at a rate above the average union indicators. Intersector and intrasector proportions have been improved significantly. The proportion of progressive sectors within the total industrial production volume has risen, and the achievements of science and technology are being introduced more energetically, which is promoting more-dynamic development of the economy and more-uniform distribution of productive forces.

The level of economic and engineering management of production has risen, the quality of training afforded to specialists and laborers has been upgraded, and good experience has been accumulated in organizational and public political work in industrial enterprise collectives. Activity in labor and politics and the social awareness of the working class and all industrial workers have risen significantly.

The successes enjoyed by the republic's laborers in the Ninth and 10th Five-Year Plans were praised highly many times in addresses from the CPSU Central Committee and personally from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev; these successes have also earned the Red Banner of the Winner of the All-Union Socialist Competition for the laborers 10 years in a row. They have been immortalized in the words spoken by Leonid Ilich in the Baku celebrations: "Great are the strides of Azerbaijan!"

Comrades! The republic's achievements in the 10th Five-Year Plan have permitted us to foresee a high rate of development for all national economic sectors in the draft plan of economic and social development in the Azerbaijan SSR in 1980. The most important indicators are to significantly surpass the targets of the five-year plan. The state plan for 1980 foresees enlargement of national income by 6.1 percent, while the increase for the five-year plan is to be 40.6 percent, as opposed to the 38.6 percent increase originally intended in the five-year plan. In this case the aggregate social product will increase by 40.1 percent, as opposed to the planned 34.6 percent.

As in previous years, industry will continue to develop at a high rate. The industrial production volume will increase by 7.4 percent, and at the end of the five-year plan it will be 46.5 percent, as opposed to the planned 39 percent.

A complex of measures is to be implemented to improve the use of output capacities and accelerate the rate of production intensification. Labor productivity in industry will increase by 5.4 percent, and in the five-year plan by 27.6 percent, which is above the original target. As a result each laborer in industry will produce almost twice more products in 1980 than in 1969.

About 80 percent of the growth in industrial production to be achieved in 1980 is to be due to greater labor productivity. In comparison with the present year, production of products in the top quality category will increase by almost 1.4 times, in which case the proportion of such products within the total production volume is planned to be 16.4 percent.

Foreseeing further acceleration of the rate at which the achievements of scientific-technical progress are to be introduced into production has been foreseen, and the targets for consumption of materials, equipment, fuel, and power have been set. For the first time the draft plan specifies the limit of laborers and office workers that can be employed by the different ministries and departments. Consequently manpower will from now on be one of the most important indicators of the plan, and business executives are now obligated to treat this indicator with great responsibility.

Agriculture will develop at a high rate. The November Plenum of the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee went thoroughly into the agricultural production plans for 1980, and into the perspectives and tasks of the republic's party, soviet, and business agencies in this regard. Therefore there is no need to dwell on these plans once again.

The total volume of state capital investments into national economic development will be 1.7 billion rubles in 1980, which is 5.6 percent more than in 1979. In comparison with the volume expected for the current year, construction and installation will increase by 6.8 percent, to exceed 790 million rubles. In this case 73 percent of the total volume of capital invested into construction of production facilities will be earmarked for expansion, reconstruction, and reequipment of existing production operations. More than 40 large enterprises and output capacities will be put into operation in the most important industrial sectors.

The draft plan calls for a broad complex of social measures. We will build 1.6 million square meters of housing, and many schools, children's preschool institutions, hospitals, and cultural and personal services facilities. The increase in the average pay of laborers and office workers will be 4.4 percent, and the wages received by kolkhoz farmers will increase significantly. Payments and assistance to the public from the public consumption fund will rise by 6.1 percent. Real per-capita income will increase by 5 percent and, in the five-year plan as a whole, by 19 percent, which is also above the original target.

The Bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has examined the draft plan for the republic's economic and social development in 1980, and it has approved it in general. It is in correspondence with the tasks

posed in the 1976-1980 plan, it reflects the new conditions and potentials of the Azerbaijan SSR's national economy, and it will ensure that the 10th Five-Year Plan will be significantly surpassed in relation to all of the main indicators.

II

"Mobilization of the laborers for completion of the targets for the last year of the five-year plan must be placed at the center of all our efforts," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November Central Committee Plenum. "The targets of the 1980 plan are not simple. But they must be completed and surpassed. What does this require? We must create an atmosphere of high exactingness, organization, and a creative attitude toward the work in all areas of the national economy, in every production cell."

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's directives arm party, soviet, and business workers and all laborers with a correct understanding of the tasks facing them, and they provide a clear orientation to our activity aimed at successful completion of the 1980 plans and at developing the entire economy of the republic. In this connection the Central Committee Bureau feels it necessary to report to the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee Plenum the measures adopted for the purposes of practical implementation of the decree of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks posed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at this plenum.

One of the most important reserves for economic growth is labor productivity. Although the target pertaining to this indicator has been surpassed this year and since the beginning of the five-year plan, 15 percent of the total number of associations and enterprises are failing the labor productivity plans. This pertains mainly to the Ministry of Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Gas Industry, and the Glavbakstroy [not further identified]. The increase in production volume resulting due to the rise in industrial labor productivity in Kirovabad, Sumgait, Mingechaur, and Ali-Bayramly is inadequate.

The basic causes of this situation include planning laxity, unsatisfactory utilization of production capacities, maintenance of a larger work force than planned, and clear understatement of production specialization and concentration, and of the significance of introducing progressive ways for organizing labor and standardizing it.

As was noted at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, growth in labor productivity is directly related to mechanization and automation of production processes. This problem is especially pressing in our republic's industry, in which the quantity of workers involved in manual labor attains 35 percent; moreover it is even higher in a number of sectors, for example in machine building and metalworking, light industry, and food industry. Not only are the efforts of introducing full mechanization and automation behind in a number of sectors, but the use of lines already installed is also poor in terms of use time and output capacity. As an example only 19 percent of the mechanized flow lines and 37 percent of the automatic lines are working in two shifts. Mechanization of auxiliary production is proceeding too slowly.

The great losses of working time are having a negative influence on labor productivity indicators; owing to such losses, the target for industrial production fell short by about 90 million rubles this year. Nor can we condone the fact that more than half of the norms used as guidelines by the industrial enterprises have become obsolete; they do not account for the potentials of new equipment and production processes, scientific organization of labor, or the experience of the best producers.

The party committees and the ministry, department, and enterprise executives must analyze all of the factors upon which growth in labor productivity depends, and they must implement additional organizational-technical measures so that the results of the five-year plan would show an 80 percent increase in production volume resulting from the effect of this indicator. If we are to complete this task successfully, the ministries, departments, and state planning commission of the republic must first of all raise the planning labor productivity indicators to a qualitatively new level, ensure stability of these indicators throughout the entire year, and establish permanent surveillance over the work done by each enterprise, ministry, and department to complete the assignments.

We should turn special attention to strict compliance with the planned size of the work force in industrial production, we must establish, for each enterprise and for each ministry and department as a whole, a concrete target for reducing manual labor, and we must ensure unconditional fulfillment of these targets. During 1980 we must develop and universally introduce scientifically grounded technical-economic norms accounting for the use of the methods of scientific organization of labor, and the experience of the best producers. Each month and each quarter, the executives of the ministries, departments, enterprises, and their economic services must meticulously analyze progress in completing the assignment pertaining to growth in labor productivity. They must make sure that growth does actually occur due to this indicator, and they must take effective steps to keep from falling behind and to place all reserves into action so as to achieve stably high labor productivity.

The November Plenum of the Central Committee posed, as one of its most important requirements, unqualified fulfillment, by all ministries, departments, and enterprises, of their obligations to deliver products to consumers in the assortment agreed upon by contract. Unfortunately we still have many problems with this indicator. According to the results of 11 months of 1979, the delivery plan is only 95.7 percent complete. Violation of contracted obligations often result from failure to complete production assignments in natural terms. Both according to the results of the present year and the results of 4 years of the five-year plan, the deliveries of petroleum, certain types of petroleum products, alumina, mineral fertilizer, caustic soda, sulfuric acid, polymers, prefabricated reinforced concrete articles, cement, and a number of cultural and personal goods have fallen short.

It is about time to put these affairs into order. Gosplan and the ministry, department, and enterprise executives are obligated to take the necessary steps to fully ensure completion of the assortment plan beginning in the very first days of 1980.

The course charted by the party toward greater effectiveness of social production demands that we make maximum use of fixed productive capital.

However, it is not being utilized with a full return in all areas. Moreover since the beginning of the five-year plan the output-capital ratio has dropped in electric power engineering, in petroleum and gas extracting, petroleum refining and timber and woodworking industry, and in ferrous metallurgy. Certain executives of the ministries, departments, and enterprises attempt to explain this situation with the excuse that new enterprises and ones that have been reconstructed are failing to meet their capacity. But the facts prove the reverse: The output-capital ratio of these enterprises is greater than for those at which no reconstruction efforts were made.

The main factor that would affect a rise in the output-capital ratio is prompt assimilation and maximally effective use of productive capacities. A certain amount of positive experience has been accumulated in this direction by the republic. Since the beginning of the 10th Five-Year Plan 143 large production output capacities have risen to their planned level.

However, serious shortcomings and omissions still exist. The percent use of output capacities at the Alyat woodworking combine, the Gousanskiy canning plant, and the Sumgait synthetic detergent plant is low. Things are especially bad in sectors producing consumer goods. As an example the loading level of output capacities in silk weaving and in wool weaving and spinning industry is only 60-70 percent. There have been delays in assimilating the planned capacities of the spinning factory of the Textile Combine imeni V. I. Lenin in Baku, the second generation of the Kirovabad carpeting and broadcloth combine, and the Sumgait bulk yarn and outer tricot factories. This is tne result of errors in the planning of individual output capacities, incomplete construction, lack of raw materials, and absence of due concern for the training of the personnel and for their needs and demands.

Accelerating assimilation of new output capacities and attaining effective loading of existing capacities should be viewed as one of the most important tasks facing business, party, and soviet agencies. The republic's ministries, departments, and Gosplan must solve these problems on priority. We feel it necessary to develop, for each new enterprise and production operation in the first quarter of 1980, concrete measures ensuring attainment of the planned indicators by such enterprises and operations within the standard time.

Problems associated with developing and making sensible use of the fuel and power base were of paramount concern at the November Plenum of the Central Committee. It was emphasized that inasmuch as the national economy's growing demands are being satisfied with difficulty, we must rethink the entire complex of power problems again and again.

As we know, petroleum and gas extraction industry is one of the leading sectors of the republic's economy. It would be sufficient to recall that during the Ninth and 10th Five-Year Plans 3 billion rubles were invested into petroleum and gas development in Azerbaijan, which is significantly more than in any other industrial sector. During this time we have discovered petroleum and gas deposits, we have increased the industrial fuel reserves, and, as I noted earlier, each year the gas expansion plans are being surpassed. But we are seriously concerned by the long time that petroleum extraction has been behind.

The Kaspmorneftegazprom Association is working unsatisfactorily: Just this year alone it failed its deliveries to the state by more than 219,000 tons of petroleum. Two of the five petroleum and gas extraction administrations are failing to meet the plan, and assimilation of promising deposits is poorly organized. As an example a high-yield well recently went into operation at the Bulla oilfield, but the association has not implemented adequate measures to make this a working deposit faster. There have been delays in assimilation of the Deposit imeni 28 Aprel' and in erection of deep-water supports that would permit us to accelerate geological exploration and drilling operations. The work being done by the association's drilling enterprises is poor. The number of accidents still remains high, many of them occurring due to gross violations of drilling procedures and absence of technically competent supervision over drilling operations.

This is not the first time we have discussed unsatisfactory work of the Kaspmorneftegazprom Association. Much has been done to give it the help it needs. But unfortunately the association's management, and mainly its general director, Comrade A. B. Suleymanov, is not making the proper conclusions from the criticism or implementing effective measures to correct the serious shortcomings. The Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee can no longer condone this situation. Comrade Suleymanov, who has been at the head of the association for a long time, bears personal responsibility for its backwardness and its shortcomings.

To one degree or another the shortcomings discussed above are also inherent to the Azneft Association (Comrade V. A. Gadzhiyev). Problems associated with outfitting and assimilating new oilfields, particularly the Muradkhanly deposit, and with introduction of secondary and tertiary petroleum extraction methods and other progressive production processes are being solved too slowly.

A conference of petroleum and gas industry workers sponsored in October by the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee thoroughly analyzed the status of petroleum extraction in the republic and spelled out concrete ways to surmount the shortcomings. The association's task is to implement the conference's measures as quickly as possible, significantly intensify organizational-technical work in all collectives, and achieve unconditional fulfillment of petroleum extraction plans beginning with the first days of 1980.

Development of the fuel-and-power complex depends in many ways on the effectiveness with which petroleum refining industry works. The Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee devotes unweakening attention to this important sector, traditional to our republic. The capital invested into it in the last 10 years totals 300 million rubles, which is 1.8 times more than in the previous decade. During these years, we have built and commissioned many new production operations, and we have achieved significant improvement of the quality of the petroleum products produced.

However, the sector as a whole is ending the year and four years of the five-year plan with unsatisfactory indicators. The product list plan is suffering especially. Naturally, we cannot discount the objective causes--

the republic's petroleum industry is not delivering enough petroleum, and there are difficulties in transporting sulfur-containing petroleum from other economic regions. But this does not take the responsibility away from the executives of the Ministry of Petrochemical Industry and its enterprises. Under these conditions they are obligated to implement more efficient measures, so that the resources that are available would be utilized more effectively. As in previous years, the ministry has suffered significant losses of petroleum. In 10 months these losses totaled 2.4 percent of the total volume refined. The reserves for increasing production and improving the quality of motor oils and a number of other petroleum products have not been utilized for a long time.

An inspection of the ministry's activities, conducted by a commission of the CPSU Central Committee in August of this year, demonstrated that the shortcomings in the work of the ministry and its enterprises are associated in many ways with absence of due executive discipline, and poor control over execution of the decisions made by higher levels of authority and lack of control over top-level decisions. Graphic evidence of this can be found in the results of the examination of progress in implementation of measures to fundamentally reconstruct the sector, conducted by the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee. The executives of the Ministry of Petrochemical Industry and its plants are not exercising effective control over the course of facility reconstruction, and they are slow in solving the problems associated with allocating the capital investments, preparing the planning and estimate documents, and supplying the construction sites with production equipment. It is for these reasons that the start of construction of deparaffination and deasphalting facilities, and of a number of others, has been postponed unjustifiably. Nor can we be pleased by the rate of construction witnessed at the second ELOU-AVT [not further identified] facility at the BNZ imeni XXII syezda KPSS, which is supposed to go into operation in 1980.

We have often been forced to criticize the leadership of the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry for serious shortcomings, but it has never taken steps to improve the work. Today, we must once again warn Minister Comrade K. A. Akimov and his deputies, and we must demand that they change the style and methods of their activities, resolve the immediate and long-range issues more purposefully and effectively, achieve immediate elimination of the shortcomings and acceleration of the rate of enterprise reconstruction, and ensure attainment of high technical-economic indicators in the final year of the five-year plan.

Electric power, and continual reinforcement of its technical base are most important to the economy's development. Unfortunately the rate at which power engineering is developing and electric power is being produced in the republic is too low to satisfy the ever-increasing demand of the national economy. While electric power consumption has now risen to 16.6 billion kilowatt-hours in the republic--or by 1.6 times in comparison with 1969, electric power production has increased by only 1.4 times. This is the reason we are experiencing difficulties in supplying electric power to some sectors of the economy, especially the Apsheron Industrial Complex, in which the republic's main production units are concentrated.

The executives of Azglavenergo [Azerbaijan SSR Main Power Supply Administration] are doing a poor job of solving the problems of reequipping the sector, supplying it with modern equipment, and replacing uneconomical and obsolete equipment. As a result, despite the presence of enough free

output capacities, growth in production of electric power by existing power plants is being delayed.

The rural electric power network is dilapidated; however, the plan for its overhaul is regularly being failed. Poor operation, the unsatisfactory state of power production equipment, and weak discipline in labor and production are leading to losses of electric power in the network, to excessive power consumption, and to accidents and shut-downs. The plan for commissioning fixed capital in 4 years of the five-year plan is only 70 percent complete.

Azglavenergo is also responsible for serious shortcomings in the selection and placement of personnel; unconscientious, undeserving workers are occasionally appointed to executive positions. Gross violations have been made in assignment of living quarters and of motor vehicles for personal use, and in the handling of a number of other social and economic problems.

A great share of the blame for all of this lies with the chief of Azglavenergo--Comrade Yu. M. Kerimov, and his first deputy, Comrade Kh. G. Ismaylov.

We must take effective steps to accelerate development of the republic's electric power system, and it is with this goal in mind that Gosplan and Azglavenergo must develop a long-range plan based on the interests of the national economy and the natural resources of Azerbaijan.

In his speech at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev laid special emphasis on the need for thrifty consumption of heat and power; he called this the most important national task. A certain amount of work has been done in this direction in the republic. But we still have many enterprises and associations that use too much fuel and power. This pertains mainly to Azglavenergo itself, to the Ferrous Metallurgy Administration, to Sumgait Khimprom Association, to Azerbaijan tube-rolling mill, to enterprises of the State Sel'khoztekhnika Committee's enterprises, to enterprises of the Ministry of Motor Transport, and to some others. Each year we lose about 2 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power from the general power network, while the losses of petroleum and petroleum products are almost 200,000 tons and those of gas are over 120 million cubic meters. Ten percent of the total quantity of byproduct gas is burned off and released into the atmosphere.

Party, soviet, and business agencies must wage a systematic struggle to economize on heat and power and establish strict surveillance over timely implementation of measures aimed at attaining continuous and rhythmic operation of all sectors of the national economy, especially in the fall-winter season. The plans must include assignments to replace an ever-increasing amount of obsolete equipment that consumes excessive amounts of power, to accelerate technical progress, and to achieve broad application of energy-saving processes. The efforts of every collective and every laborer must be directed at saving fuel and power, as the party requires.

The republic's chemical and petrochemical industry has been developing at an accelerated rate in recent years. The production volume of these sectors increased in 1979 by 1.4 times over the 1975 level and by 2.3 times over

the 1970 level. At the same time the work results of enterprises in chemical and petrochemical industry cannot satisfy us; this is especially true of this year's results. On the whole, the sector has been behind the requirements of the five-year plan, the labor productivity targets are not being met, and the proportion of products bearing the State Seal of Quality is low.

The situation with the Sumgait Khimprom Association raises special alarm. Its main production operations are working unstably, the equipment is uncared for, and there are frequent violations of production discipline, accidents, and halts in production. Just this year alone the interruptions in sulfanol production totaled about 2 months, as a result of which the target for production of this product, which is a raw material used in the production of powdered washing agents, was short by 25,600 tons. However the association's director, Comrade A. I. Mustafayev, who is aware of the critical situation with the production of washing powders, does not care to organize rhythmical, uninterrupted work. And yet the association has been named the principal supplier of this product to many of the country's plants, and it is no accident that its unsatifactory work has been subjected to criticism in recent times in the newspapers SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

The Sumgait washing detergent plant (director, Comrade U. Z. Kasum-Zade) is working unsatisfactorily this year. The plant is experiencing long periods of idleness due to problems in the production processes, and it is taking a long time to solve problems associated with providing raw materials and other materials, especially those used to package the finished product. Much work is being done by hand, and the expensive automatic machines that have been installed are standing idle, which means large losses of raw materials and of the finished product. However, the plant executives are doing practically nothing at all to correct the shortcomings, to make the use of output capacities effective, or to dramatically improve the quality of the washing powders they produce.

The Sumgait synthetic rubber plant was among the republic's best enterprises during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. However, the executives of this enterprise, its director Comrade Kh. M. Rzayev, and its chief engineer Comrade R. A. Galstyan apparently exaggerated their successes, became self-satisfied, and left many important areas of the work to fend for themselves. The consequences of this did not wait long to surface. The plant's work deteriorated, and it fell significantly behind on its assignments for the five-year plan. It took unjustifiably long to convert to production of divinylstyrene rubber in briquettes, which would have made it possible to certify this product in the top quality category and increase the proportion of products bearing the Seal of Quality at the plant to 70 percent, as opposed to the 4 percent today.

Construction of a modern ethylene production complex--the EP-300--was planned at the plant, to be completed by 1980. However, the planning and estimate documents have still not been approved, nor have the appropriate capital investments or production equipment been allocated, and therefore work on the facility has practically halted. The situation is approximately the same with construction of nitrile rubber and latex production operations. The plant executives and Gosplan must display greater persistence and efficiency in solving all of the problems associated in building the new facilities, having in mind that further development of the republic's petrochemical complex is tied in with them.

The Sumgait City Party Committee must concentrate its attention on all of the problems of chemical production, and raise the responsibility enterprise executives have for unconditional fulfillment of the assignments.

Nonferrous metallurgy is developing in the republic at a high rate; its production volume increased by 3.2 times in 10 years. New enterprises have been built and put into operation in Baku and Kirovabad, and almost all existing plants have been expanded and reconstructed. Ferrous metallurgy is now producing as many products in 1 year as were produced in the entire Eighth Five-Year Plan. The proportion of products with the Seal of Quality is 39.6 percent. At the same time there are shortcomings in the work of the Ferrous Metallurgy Administration, associated basically with the slow work of the Kirovabad Aluminium Plant, which is systematically failing its plan in relation to all technical-economic indicators.

Machine building continues to be an object of special concern; this was noted at the November Plenum of the Central Committee by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The CPSU Central Committee decree dated 27 July 1976, which concerned development of certain industrial sectors in the republic in 1976-1980 and which is being implemented successfully, was the foundation for accelerated development of machine building in the republic.

In the last few years we have built and put into operation major modern machine building enterprises such as the Baku home air conditioner plant, the first generation of an instrument making plant, the Sumgait compressor plant, and a number of enterprises and production capacities in other machine building sectors. Thirty operating enterprises of petroleum machine building, electrical engineering, radio industry, and other sectors have been reconstructed, expanded, and reequipped.

Machine building and metalworking are now represented by more than 120 production associations and enterprises. The proportion of the product this sector contributes to the total industrial production volume is 16.2 percent, as opposed to 10.9 percent in 1970. Evidence of the major changes that occurred in this sector can be found in the fact that just in 1979 alone, the enterprises of machine building and metalworking will produce more than 1.5 billion rubles worth of products, or as great a volume as was produced in the first 4 years of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Fundamental changes have occurred at enterprises of petroleum machine building, one of the oldest of the republic's industrial sectors, in which the production volume increased by 2.7 times in 10 years. On 21 November the collective of the Soyuzneftemash Association (chief, Comrade R. A. Mamedov) reported early attainment of the 10th Five-Year Plan's target for growth in production volume, labor productivity, and production of the principal products. This was a great success for a glorious collective of workers in petroleum machine building. Machine builders of the Plant imeni Leytenant Shmidt, the Bakinskiy Rabochiy Plant, the Plant imeni Yu. Kasimov, and others attained the highest rates.

One typical feature is accelerated development of new progressive sectors of machine building that do not consume considerable quantities of metal--electrical engineering, radiotechnical, electronic, instrument making, and others. Their proportion within the total volume of machine building now exceeds 45 percent.

But at the same time this sector also suffers numerous shortcomings. According to the results of the 4 years, the five-year plan's targets are not being met by the Azerelektroterm Association, the Baku electric machine building plant, Bakelektroavtomat, the Kirovabad instrument making plant, the Baku machine tool building plant, and a number of others. The technical level of production is low, some of the equipment has become obsolete, and rhythmic production has not been organized at some of the plants. For example the Plant imeni P. Petrov, the Plant imeni V. I. Lenin, the refigerator plant, and the radio plant have achieved only 10-15 percent of their monthly production target in the first 10 days of the month.

As with all of the republic's industry, machine building enterprises are experiencing a shortage of metal. We know that the enterprises are not receiving the planned amount of metal. Even so the principal sectors that use metal have not organized its storage satisfactorily, and the metal is often used for other than its intended purposes. Due to the unjustifiably high metal content of many of the machines and items of equipment produced, we consume over 60,000 tons of metal more than we need to. We would be justified in placing the blame for this situation on numerous parties in addition to the enterprise directors--the republic's Gosplan, the directors of the Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Machine Building, the All-Union Scientific Research and Production Planning Institute of Petroleum Machine Building, the Azerbaijan SSR Scientific Research Electrotechnical Institute, and other institutes, which are called upon to show greater interest and persistence in modifying the plants for the manufacture of new products.

Each year about 20 percent of the enterprises fail to meet the target for economization of ferrous metals, and more than a third of them do not even have approved norms for metal consumption or targets for their economization. Not enough work is being done to reduce the proportion of waste in metalworking. This year the quantity of wasted material increased almost to 18.4 percent of the overall quantity of metal consumed, the total waste climbing to about 150,000 tons.

There are a number of ways in machine building and metallurgy that we can arrive at the most significant national economic end result with the least outlays. I am referring to increasing the reliability and life of the machines and equipment manufactured, intensifying corrosion control, and making broad use of metal substitutes and powder metallurgy. According to expert estimates our annual losses due to corrosion exceed 80 million rubles. For this same reason we relegate more than 20,000 tons of metal to the scrap pile prematurely. An inspection conducted at 70 of the republic's machine building and metalworking plants revealed over 600 series-produced parts that would better be manufactured by the methods of powder metallurgy, which would result in an annual savings of more than 10,000 tons of ferrous and nonferrous metals.

All of these issues have extremely important significance in light of the tasks posed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum. We must examine and implement measures ensuring a decisive turn toward economization of metal and its sensible use at each enterprise starting with the very beginning of 1980. The republic's council of ministers and Gosplan must deal with the metal economy problem in the most serious fashion.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that the central committee is concerned by the interruptions in the supply of certain foods and industrial goods to the public, and that the requirements on their quality and assortment are beyond what industry has to offer. Analyzing the work of the republic's ministries and departments from these positions, I should state that despite the attained successes, we are still not making full use of the reserves and potentials for increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods.

At the December 1978 Plenum of the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee we pointed out, to the executives of the Ministry of Light Industry, the need for closing the gap in our work on the five-year plan's targets by utilizing internal reserves and accelerating the sector's reequipment. The ministry has done a certain amount of work in this direction. The Ministry of Light Industry managed to compensate this year for half of the amount it had fallen behind the five-year plan's targets for production volume in the first 3 years. But this is not enough.

Work has deteriorated at the Sheki Silk Production Association, the Karshelkokombinat [not further identified], the Ordubad reeling factory, and the Baku Worsted Production Association, which decreased their production of yarn and fabric in comparison with last year. It has been a long time since the ministry has been able to solve the problem of supplying raw material to the Kirovabad Carpet-Broadcloth Combine, where just for this reason alone the output capacities are only 62 percent utilized, even though the combine possesses highly productive equipment and skilled personnel.

In order to eliminate the shortcomings and to meet and surpass the five-year target, the ministry management (Comrade E. S. Melikov), its enterprises, and the party organizations must make sure that all production operations receive the materials and equipment they need on time, that the output capacities would be loaded more fully, and that equipment idleness would be reduced dramatically.

There are significant reserves for raising the effectiveness of work done by the Ministry of Local Industry. It is developing at a high rate, and it is significantly surpassing the five-year plan's target for production volume; however, it is failing the plan for producing cultural, personal, and household goods.

Local raw material resources are not being used well enough to increase production of consumer goods. Only 1.5 percent of the total production volume of the Ministry of Local Industry's enterprises was manufactured out of local raw materials. Even the simplest goods are sometimes manufactured out of funded materials. The new minister, Comrade A. N. Mutallibov, must tackle all of these problems head-on, and raise local industry more quickly to the level of today's tasks and the greater demands of the laborers.

Owing to intense development of agricultural production the output capacity of food industry enterprices has risen a great deal. Even here, however, not all of the potentials and reserves are being utilized effectively.

Interruptions in the supply of dairy products, butter, and cheese to the public and a decrease in the assortment of bakery and confectionery articles elicited by shortcomings in the work of food and dairy industry were discussed at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

We suffer a similar situation in the republic. As an example the demand for milk and dairy products is not being fully satisfied. Residents of Baku can obtain fresh milk, sour cream, kefir, cottage cheese, and cheese only in the morning, and not everywhere at that. The city trading networks receive meager supplies of buns, loaves, cheese danishes, butter-horns, bagels, and other bakery articles. Sliced loaves, lemon and saffron buns, and camomile bread have been taken out of production completely. Bread and bakery articles failing to satisfy the requirements of the standards, articles with too high a moisture content, misshapen articles, and underweight items continue to enter the trading network. Customers often complain that they cannot buy macaroni and noodles in the stores, which offer vermicelli and shell macaroni as substitutes. Expansion of assortment and improvement of the quality of bakery and macaroni articles is being delayed because, among other reasons, the Ministry of Procurement (Comrade S. G. Azizov) supplies a significant proportion of its flour with poor baking qualities.

Production of some forms of confectionery articles, especially eastern sweets and fruit-filled caramels, is limited. Interruptions in the supply of beer, mineral water, and nonalcoholic beverages occur at the fault of industry and the trading organizations. The assortment of these items is narrow, and their quality is low.

We have real possibilities for producing a significantly larger assortment of different products to support the public better. Executives of sectors producing consumer goods, particularly Minister of Food Industry Comrade K. S. Mamedov and Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry Comrade A. G. Mamedov, are obligated to show constant concern for increasing the production of consumer goods, expanding their assortment, and upgrading their quality.

We will continue to experience certain difficulties next year in the supply of meat and animal fat to the public. The availability of these products has remained at the same level in the last few years, but the republic's population is increasing each year. We can compensate to a certain extent for the evolved situation by increasing the production of fish products. However, the favorable conditions the republic enjoys for developing fish culture in freshwater basins are being utilized extremely inadequately. The republic's Administration of Fish Industry, the Minister of Agriculture, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Azplodoovoshchprom Association and other organizations are failing to satisfactorily implement the October 1978 decree of the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers on developing fish culture in inland water basins; these organizations were obligated by this decree to expand their work of creating freshwater fish culture facilities and the conditions for artificially growing the food fish.

Nor can we condone the fact that while great possibilities do exist, the plans for delivering vegetables, fruits, and grapes to the republic's state trading network are not being met. The Azplodoovoshchprom Association has noticeably decreased its assortment of canned fruits and

vegetables. Eggplant caviar, jams, juices, salads, pickled cucumbers and tomatoes, and hors d'oeuvres in small packages have for practical purposes disappeared from the market shelves. In a race for high gross production indicators, the enterprises are producing canned vegetables and fruits predominantly in 3-liter jugs, which causes the customers to complain.

The Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee turned the attention of Comrade I. Sh. Shamiyev to these improper actions many times; however, he has not made the proper conclusions, and Azplodoovoshchprom continues to ignore the interests and demands of the public in its production.

Despite recurrent criticism, packaged goods are still being produced in small numbers, which is hindering broader introduction of self-service markets. The proportion of packaged groats, flour, animal fat, macaroni, confectionery articles, vegetables, and fruits is low in relation to total sales.

Because of planning errors, mistakes made by trading organizations in filling out their orders, and the desire of ministries and departments producing consumer goods to put out products that tend to favor gross production indicators, the republic is forced to import, from other economic regions, garden watering pots, buckets, kitchen cutting boards, mail boxes, wash stands, brushes, fasteners, buttons, knives, spoons, forks, and many other articles, production of which could be organized locally, and in a number of cases even out of production wastes.

Great blame for this belongs to The Ministry of Trade and Azerittifak [not further identified], which have been requested to systematically study the demand and see that industry produces and delivers the goods the public needs. Shortages of certain articles are often the result of poor organization of trade, and the inability to efficiently maneuver the goods.

The republic's Gosplan is not providing good coordination to the work of ministries and departments producing goods out of local materials and wastes. The Gosplan Coordination Council, which is headed by Gosplan Deputy Chairman Comrade A. N. Efendiyev, has not yet been able to effectively influence industry and trade with the goal of improving the supply of consumer goods. Gosplan, ministers comrades E. S. Melikov, A. A. Ayriyan, A. N. Mutallibov, N. A. Isayev, and S. Ch. Kasumova, and Azerittifak Chairman Comrade Ch. K. Gasanov must display greater agressiveness and initiative in solving this problem.

Certain positive changes occurred this year in the organization of personal services to the public. This was a concrete, business-like reaction to criticism stated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his visit to Baku. After a long period of unsatisfactory work, for the first time the plan for providing personal services is being met. But there are no grounds for being cocky with the achievements, all the more so because the republic is still behind the country's average per-capita indicators for the provision of personal services, and because the quality of the services still fails to meet the higher demands of the laborers. This pertains mainly to enterprises of the Ministry of Domestic Services for the Public and the Ministry of Motor Transport.

At the beginning of this year the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee conducted a special debate on the work being done by the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services to provide communal services to the public, and it adopted the appropriate decree. It was noted that a formal bureaucratic work style had taken root in the activities of the ministry's governing board, that it is not performing a satisfactory role in solving the sector's most important problems or in strengthening state discipline and raising the responsibility of the workers, and that it condones improprieties in the selection and placement of personnel. A healthy, businesslike atmosphere has not been created within the ministry's administration. There is not enough coordination in the actions of the minister and his deputies, the work results are not being assessed critically, and the principle of cooperative decision making is not complied with everywhere. Minister Comrade A. R. Topchiyev was informed of the presence of serious shortcomings in housing, communal, and personal services to the public, the loose control over the activities of subordinated enterprises and orgainzations, and the violations being made in the selection and placement of personnel. We must now unfortunately assert that the state of affairs has not improved at all in the ministry, and that Comrade Topchiyev and his deputies have not made the necessary conclusions for themselves.

I would like to once again remind the executives of the ministries, departments, cities, and rayons that the public services area is a sector that plays the most important role in the main social task--that of raising the public welfare. The public services area is one upon which both the mood of the people and the productivity of their labor depend. Therefore we must devote constant attention to it.

IV

The November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee once again emphasized that all-out improvement of production quality and elevation of its technical level continues to be one of the central tasks of industry. We have already discussed the effectiveness of the work being done by party, soviet, and business agencies in the republic to fulfill Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions to upgrade the quality of products produced in the Azerbaijan SSR. A republic scientific-practical conference held last week subjected this problem to thorough discussion. Therefore, without repeating what has already been said, let me briefly describe the concrete tasks facing us in this area.

First of all we must raise the level of quality indicator planning, and plans guaranteeing systematic growth of these indicators must be set for each ministry, department, and enterprise. We must in this case consider the reserves and potentials of each sector, of each enterprise. In the first half of 1980 we must finish our program of state certification of articles being produced by all of the republic's industrial enterprises.

Our priority task is to maximally increase the number of enterprises producing products bearing the Seal of Quality so that the proportion of such products in relation to total production volume would surpass the country's average.

The party committees, business managers, and trade union organizations are called upon to be more energetic in disseminating the experience of

industry in Lvovskaya Oblast, in Leninskiy Rayon of the city of Baku, at the home air conditioner plant, at the Azerelektrosvet Association, and at the country's and republic's other leading enterprises, and to accelerate introduction of integrated quality control systems.

In the first quarter of 1980, all ministries and departments and all large industrial enterprises must set up standardization and metrology services, staff them with qualified specialists, and ensure strict compliance with the requirements of the standards and the technical standard documents in the production of all products.

Industrial enterprises and production operations must be planned and built only on the basis of the latest, most effective equipment and production processes; new designs must contain planning concepts of a high technical level, such that parameters and properties of products manufactured by new enterprises, and of new models of equipment, would correspond to the best achievements of domestic and foreign production.

The problem of upgrading the quality of consumer goods is especially acute. It is important to improve the business ties between industry and trade, to renovate products in time on the basis of a thorough analysis of the demands of the laborers, and to expand the assortment and improve the trim, appearance, and consumer qualities of consumer goods.

We must intensify the work of the technical control services of the enterprises, staff them with knowledgeable specialists, and direct the work of these services at preventing production of poor quality products, and waste in work.

We must view quality improvement not only as an economic problem but also as a social, moral, and political problem. Therefore all aspects of this problem must be at the center of the attention of party and soviet agencies, business managers, the trade unions, and the Komsomol. We must strengthen the work of the quality commissions of the city and rayon party committees, primary party organizations, and ministry and department staffs, as well as the work of peoples control groups and posts; strict surveillance must be maintained over prompt implementation of all measures.

Further development of socialist competition would be an important condition in the fight to improve quality; this means mobilizing the efforts of the competitors to raise the technical level, reliability, and life of articles, and broadening the application of effective moral and material incentives. Every socialist pledge and every counterplan adopted must reflect the problems of effectiveness and quality, and the efforts of the competitors must be constantly directed toward attaining high end results. The Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences and the sector scientific research and planning-and-design organizations must be asked to take a more active part in solving the problems associated with quality improvements; these organizations should be directed at creating and introducing highly effective production processes, new types of machines, equipment, and other articles satisfying modern requirements in terms of both quality indicators and the outlays on their production and operation.

The November Plenum devoted a great amount of attention to quality problems in agricultural production, and to delivering agricultural products to the consumer without losses. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, "we would

probably find few sectors in which the end results do not depend to some extent on quality." And we have a great deal to do in order to achieve a further rise in the quality of agricultural products, to improve their preservation, to accelerate their delivery to the consumer, and to utilize the available reserves fully. Thus for example according to preliminary figures, this year we procured about 44,000 tons of substandard vegetables, 20.3 percent of the total fruit procured was substandard, and the figure for potatoes was 9.6 percent. Out of the total volume of sheep slaughtered for meat, 24 percent were in a nutritionally below-average state. According to the results of the past 9 months the proportion of top-grade milk sold to the state was 56 percent, while the country average was 71 percent.

The fight being waged against losses of agricultural products is weak. Each year about 20 percent of the fruits and vegetables grown are spoiled during storage, sorting, packaging, and transportation. Many food products are subjected to spoilage in the peak period of fruit and vegetable harvesting and transport due to absence of clear interaction between the procuring, processing, transporting, and trading organizations, and sometimes due to a bureaucratic, careless attitude toward this important state matter on the part of some executives. It is precisely for this reason that just the kolkhozes of Astarinskiy and Masallinskiy rayons alone suffered a loss of 15,000 tons of vegetables. Similar facts apply to other rayons in relation to farming and livestock products.

One of the reserves in the struggle against losses is to create agricultural product processing capacities right at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Unfortunately they are not doing much at all with this idea. Were we to process just a part of the food grown right at the farms, we could considerably reduce the losses, we could decrease the load upon procuring and transporting organizations in the peak period, and the farms would receive additional income from selling juices, tomato paste, fermented vegetables, and other products.

Gosplan, Azplodoovoshchprom, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the State Production Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking must specify, without delay, the farms at which agricultural product processing capacities are to be created, and mainly in those commercial growing areas that do not have canning plants.

The state inspection offices monitoring the quality of agricultural products and raw materials, created by the republic's Ministry of Procurement and the Azplodoovoshchprom Association, are not working well. They have been afforded considerable rights to control the quality of agricultural products procured, and compliance with the standards and specifications by procuring, processing, and trading organizations. However, for practical purposes these inspection offices are not having any sort of influence on product quality, and yet they employ more than 330 persons, and each year the state spends 850,000 rubles on the maintenance of these inspection offices. We must deeply analyze the work of the inspection offices, and we need to take effective steps to fundamentally improve their activities.

The priority task of the executives of the corresponding ministries, departments, rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes is to wage an effective struggle against losses and spoilage of agricultural products during their harvesting, procurement, processing, transportation, and storage. Every incident of mismanagement and carelessness must become an object of

attentive examination, and the guilty ones must suffer the strictest possible punishment.

V

Discussing the shortcomings and difficulties in agriculture, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev laid special emphasis at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the unsatisfactory level of meat production, demanding unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which worked out concrete measures for developing animal husbandry. "The primary responsibility of executives in the agricultural sector, of local party and soviet agencies, of specialists, and of all workers in animal husbandry," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "is to significantly increase meat production in the country."

Our republic possesses considerable reserves for increasing meat production. However, the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Production Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, Azplodoovoshchprom, and their local agencies are making a poor effort to utilize them. According to the figures for 9 months of the present year, 294 farms, or more than 23 percent, could not meet the target for selling farm animals and birds for meat; these farms fell short of the target by 4,000 tons of meat, live weight. In comparison with 1978, the average weight of one head of cattle supplied by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes decreased in 15 rayons. The average weight of sheep was only 33 kg, and it was even lower in 24 rayons. It was mainly due to these reasons that we lost about 740 tons of meat.

We are not making full use of the output capacities of many livestock complexes. Thus the planned output capacities of the feedlots are only 74 percent utilized, those of interkolkhoz pig raising complexes are only 48 percent utilized, and those of dairy complexes are only 55 percent utilized. The young cow raising complexes placed into operation in Shamkhorskiy and Salyanskiy rayons, each of which has a capacity of 3,000 head, have received only 30-40 percent of the animals they are capable of maintaining.

We are forced to once again assert that all of the noted shortcomings are the direct consequence of the absence of adequate attention toward development of animal husbandry on the part of rayon agricultural agencies, and unsatisfactory management of this highly important sector by the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade M. G. Askerov), the State Production Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking (Comrade Yu. K. Rzayev), and the Azplodoovoshchprom Association (Comrade I. Sh. Shamiyev).

We can increase private meat production by 20-30 percent. For this purpose we would need to enlarge the proportion of bearing cows in the total herd to 32-35 percent and the quantity of bearing sheep to 70 percent, we have to raise the live weight of cattle sold to the state to a minimum of 350 kg, and of sheep to a minimum of 37 kg, we would have to meet the target for developing broiler production, and we would need to eliminate sterility and losses of farm animals due to mismanagement. We must also devote more attention and provide more help to individually owned forms with the goal of increasing meat production. Concurrently we should strengthen the feed base and organize competent preparation of feed prior to its dispensation. And this, comrades, far from exhausts our reserves and possibilities for dramatically increasing meat production and procurement and improving the supply of meat to the republic's population.

Recently the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee adopted the decree "Initiation of an All-Union Socialist Competition Among Workers in Animal Husbandry to Increase the Production and Procurement of Livestock Products in Winter 1979-1980." This decree foresees a complex of measure stimulating growth in the production of livestock products and in the labor of the livestock breeders. Messages from the rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes offer evidence of a patriotic wish, held among workers at the republic's farms, to achieve growth in the production and quality of livestock products through active participation in the socialist competition.

Oblast, city, and rayon party, soviet, and business agencies should initiate political and organizational work aimed at encouraging all workers of animal husbandry to join the all-union socialist competition, they must seek out the reserves for raising the productivity of farm animals and birds and improving the use of feed, and placing these reserves into action, and they should do everything necessary to achieve significant growth in the production and sale of meat, milk, and eggs to the state. We must take all steps to prevent a decline in productivity of farm animals during the winter period, and to ensure full survival of the herds.

I would like to dwell briefly on the current tasks of agricultural laborers. First of all we must intensify, and not weaken, the work on the fields, so as to lay a good foundation for a high yield next year. I am implying organization of exemplary care of winter grain fields; in particular, irrigation must be completed and application of fertilizer to winter crops must be started in the next few days, and primarily in those areas where plants are lagging in their development. As far as cotton is concerned, prompt and high quality winter irrigation and leaching of salinized land require the most serious attention. The results of the fight against cotton pests, especially the boll worm, will depend on this to a great extent. The plowing, at the optimum time, of all plots on which cotton, corn, and other crops had been grown before has great significance to cotton pest control. All of this land must be completely plowed up by the end of the month.

The Azerbaijan SSR Main Administration of Cotton Growing Industry and its cotton ginning plants must finish cleaning seed cotton before the start of next year, and they must accelerate their seed treatment efforts.

The favorable weather conditions that have evolved are promoting accelerated development of vegetables in the southern regions. We must complete a complex of agrotechnical operations on the winter vegetable fields with high quality, and on time. By January, we need to complete preparation of the hothouses and forcing beds, displaying special concern for the quality of the seeds procured, and we must not let the farms plant the seeds of low-yield and unregionalized varieties, which are highly susceptible to pests and diseases. We must also accelerate the work of preparing fruit orchards and vineyards, raising the vines up on trellises, subjecting the orchards to winter processing, and promptly repairing all agricultural equipment.

The winter months must be utilized especially fruitfully to train and upgrade rural laborers at all levels. We must also organize training for mechanics, economic training, lessons in schools of advanced skills, and

various courses, so that rural laborers would meet the spring with better knowledge, having upgraded their qualifications.

High discipline, organization, and responsibility in each collective and in the corresponding ministries and departments is a mandatory prerequisite of successful preparation for the spring season, and for attaining record yields of agricultural crops and top productivity of animal husbandry in the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

VI

Comrades! Comrade L. I. Brezhnev devoted a great deal of attention in his speech at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to capital construction, an important state problem upon which, in his words, "depend both the indicators of our economy and the rate of scientific-technical progress in our country, as well as the effectiveness of production." The plenum levied sharp criticism against serious shortcomings in capital construction, which can be found in our republic as well.

Since the beginning of the 10th Five-Year Plan, we have fallen short of our target for assimilating capital investments by 437 million rubles, we have fallen short of the target for construction and installation by 240 million rubles, the volume of fixed capital that we have not introduced totals more than 1 billion rubles, and we have failed to place a number of highly important industrial, agricultural, and social facilities into operation. In the 4 years, we have fallen short of the target for housing space by about 500,000 square meters, or about 10,000 apartments. The situation is no better here in relation to construction of schools, children's preschool institutions, and professional-vocational schools.

The targets for capital investments, construction, and installation were met by 89 percent in 11 months of the present year. The target for erecting especially important pilot projects in industry, agriculture, and the social sector, which was approved by a decision of the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, is on the whole being met. However, out of 59 facilities that were to be put into operation during the year, only 32 have become operational in these 11 months.

We still encounter dispersal of materials, equipment, and manpower, shortcomings in the organization of production and labor, and violations of labor discipline at the republic's construction sites. To the detriment of our concentration of efforts on the pilot projects and the most important construction sites, contracting organizations often immerse themselves into high-volume, high-return operations at secondary construction sites, which are sometimes even not in the plans.

Construction quality elicits serious reproach. Facilities are still being put into operation with incomplete work and defects that have an unfavorable influence on their normal operation and on attainment of their output capacity. Laborers often write and talk about cases where homes lack electric power, water, gas, and heat and where elevators do not work because of unfinished construction.

During a meeting of the republic's officials held at the beginning of this year on the problems of capital construction, we severely criticized the activities of contracting organizations principally responsible for the

state of affairs in the sector. Today, analyzing the real results of this year, we are forced to assert that the leading construction organizations--the Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade T. Sh. Safaraliyev), the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade D. M. Asanov), the Azerbaijan SSR Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction (Comrade T. M. Kyazimov), the Main Administration of Interkolkhoz and Intersovkhoz Construction (Comrade R. A. Sadykhov), Baktonnelstroy (Comrade A. I. Abdulragimov), the Azerbaydzhantranstroy Trust, and others--failed to take adequate steps to improve the activities of subordinated organizations, to complete the plans, and to ensure high quality and a high work rate at all facilities.

The Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee Bureau is especially troubled by the unsatisfactory work of Glavbakstroy [not further identified] which was singled out as an independent organization a few years ago in order to improve construction of residential, cultural, and personal services facilities in Baku. However, despite growth of the production equipment base and the help that has been rendered, the main administration's indicators are deteriorating with every year. Since the beginning of the five-year plan it has fallen short of the target for placing housing into operation by 230,000 square meters, of which 100,000 was in the present year. Things are not any better with the construction of schools, children's institutions, and so on. We subjected Glavbakstroy, the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee, and the Baku City Party Committee to criticism many times for the lag in housing construction, but the situation is not improving. The persons directly responsible for failure of the plan for building housing for the residents of Baku are the former chief of Glavbakstroy, Comrade S. A. Rzayev, and the present chief Comrade E. B. Akhundov. Personal responsibility for this situation is also carried by: Comrade D. G. Avetisov, deputy chairman of the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee; Comrade E. B. Kerimov, Baku Party Committee Secretary Responsible for Construction Affairs. We would also be in the right to reprimand Baku City Soviet Executive Committee Chairman Comrade A. Yu. Mamedov and Baku Party Committee First Secretary Comrade A. G. Kerimov.

Accelerating the rate of housing construction in Baku and ensuring unconditional fulfillment of the plans are the most important tasks of the party, soviet, and business agencies, ones which they must complete without question.

Rhythmic and complete satisfaction of the demand contracting organizations have for construction materials, structures, and articles has great significance to successful completion of the construction plans. The Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (Comrade N. A. Isayev), while meeting the target for gross production and product sales, is unable to meet the nomenclature targets. In 1979, the industry fell far short of its targets for production of cement, cast iron and reinforced concrete sewer piping, and wall, trimming, and nonmetallic materials.

It should be noted that the difficulties builders are experiencing are also the product of shortcomings in the activities of material and technical supply agencies. The republic's Gossnab (Comrade R. A. Guseynov) is not providing enough metal, lumber, cement, carpentry articles, piping, and cable products to the construction sites of the appropriate services of contracting ministries and departments.

It was noted at the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, which discussed the problems of capital construction in June 1976, that the client is the person most interested in capital construction, and that he bears the full responsibility for timely commissioning of the facilities. However, many clients continue to perform their functions unsatisfactorily, and they take a superficial approach to drawing up the plans of capital construction, utilizing state assets, and determining the deadlines for completing construction of the facilities. They often disperse the capital investments allocated to them, and they include an unjustifiably large number of construction sites in their plan. An inspection showed that only 24 million rubles, rather than the required 73 million rubles--that is, a third less--were allocated to 20 constuction projects having to do with production facilities, the required deadlines for the commissioning of which have already been passed.

The Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee recently ordered an inspection of the quality of the plan for capital construction in 1980. We can say that on the whole this work was completed, but there are a number of unresolved issues, among which we can primarily include supporting the plan of contracted work with planning and estimate documents. As of 1 December contracting organizations had not yet received planning and estimate documents applicable to almost 18 million rubles worth of work. This pertains primarily to the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Petrochemical Industry, the State Production Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, and the Sumgait City Soviet Executive Committee. Prior to the end of the year, the client ministries and departments must submit all of the required technical documents to the contracting organizations and coordinate the equipment delivery schedule with the supplying organizations, and the production schedule with the builders.

During his visit to Baku in September of last year, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev turned our attention to the need for reducing the volume of unfinished construction. Although a certain amount of work had been done in this direction, noticeable changes have not occurred. The proportions of unfinished construction exceed the volume of capital investments assimilated. The volume of unfinished construction is especially large in petroleum, gas, petroleum refining, and chemical industry, in electric power engineering, and in water resources management.

Local party and soviet agencies are called upon to play a responsible role in solving the most important problems of capital construction. However, many party committees rarely examine the problems of construction at bureau meetings, and if they do, they do so formally; they fail to take effective steps to ensure completion of the plans. Moreover certain party and soviet agencies tend to display a provincial outlook, sometimes going as far as arbitrariness, taking away the resources and manpower of the builders for unplanned jobs. Thus this year 22 unplanned facilities were built in Akhsuinskiy Rayon through the efforts of construction organizations. To make matters worse, the targets pertaining to planned construction projects are not being met. This year 600,000 rubles worth of work was done on 16 unplanned facilities in Agdashskiy, Gadrutskiy, Shushinskiy, and Shemakhinskiy rayons.

We must, the November Central Committee Plenum demands, put an end to this dispersal of capital investments and removal of workers and materials from important state construction projects for various sorts of unplanned and

secondary jobs. The 1980 plan foresees decreasing the number of production facilities to be under construction simultaneously from 738 this year to 488; in this case the capital investments made into a single construction project will increase by an average of more than 1.5 times.

The republic Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and Gosstroy must ensure effective management and control of the effectiveness of capital investments, and their concentration; they must prevent dispersal of assets, materials, and equipment. Oblast, city, and rayon party committees and the executive committees of the soviets of peoples deputies must establish effective surveillance over progress on pilot projects, they must intensify the work of city and rayon construction commissions and staffs, and make this work more concrete, they must raise the degree of organization and discipline at the construction sites, and they must achieve an increase in the contribution made by each worker to a faster work pace.

At the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized the need for reinforcing discipline at all levels and in all areas of the work, and for intensifying surveillance over the fulfillment of planned assignments and adopted decisions. "Otherwise," he said, "we will be forced to deal with the same problems over and over again each year." Our plenum is within its rights in warning all executives dealing with construction problems that they bear personal responsibility for unsatisfactory work, and in demanding that they put an end to the shortcomings and achieve a fundamental turning point in capital construction.

Transportation has an important role in the grandiose tasks spelled out by the 25th CPSU Congress in support of successful attainment of the 10th Five-Year Plan's targets. This issue, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, has acquired special acuity. The significance of transportation, especially rail transportation, has grown immeasurably in recent years, but there are many shortcomings in its work.

It should be noted that development of transportation in the republic is lagging behind the high rate of the national economy's growth. The Azerbaijan Railway, which handles more than two-thirds of the republic's freight turnover, is having difficulty meeting the targets of the five-year plan. Despite the fact that a certain improvement has recently been noted in the use of freight cars, their average idleness in the five-year plan exceeds the standard by a factor of two. The railway's executives (chief, Comrade F. I. Kengerli, and first deputy, Comrade T. M. Bagirov) have still not created a planned train dispatching system, and they are not maintaining adequate surveillance over the work of the main control stations of the Baku-Baladzhary junction.

As was demonstrated in a recent discussion conducted by the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee on the progress in completing the plan for shipment of national economic cargo, the executives of the railway and its subdivisions, and many ministries, departments, and enterprises have still not achieved a fundamental turning point in the utilization of rail transportation. The average daily rail car unloading rate for the republic as a whole was below the planned rate in November, as a result of which 24.5 percent more local freight accumulated on the railroad than the norms allow. The average idleness of rail cars at the sidings of enterprises and organizations exceeds the norm by almost 75 percent.

Matters are especially unfavorable at enterprises of the Ministry of Procurement (Comrade S. G. Azizov); each day it receives more than 150-200 rail cars to be unloaded, but it only unloads 55-80. Nor is the situation any better with the State Production Committee for Viticulture and Wine-making (Comrade Yu. K. Rzayev), which unloads only half of all arriving rail cars. Rail car unloading is also unsatisfactory in the Ministry of Food Industry, the Azerittifak, Glavbakstroy, Goskomselkhoztekhnika [not further identified], the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, and other organizations.

The task of the management of the Azerbaijan Railway and of its subdivisions and services is to restructure the work in the shortest time possible in light of the requirements of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to strengthen discipline in all units, and to ensure effective utilization of transportation resources. Inefficient and short runs must be reduced dramatically by transferring them to motor vehicle and other forms of transportation.

The oblast, city, and rayon party committees must assume unweakening control over the plans for conveying national economic cargo, they must encourage greater activity on the part of their commissions and staffs, and they need to demonstrate higher exactingness upon officials tolerating a careless attitude toward the use of rail transportation.

VII

If we are to complete the great and responsible tasks facing the republic, we will have to improve the methods and forms of the national economy's planning and control. It is toward this end that the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party and State Organs" and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Production Effectiveness and Work Quality" are aimed.

The party and government decrees are an expanded program of our practical activities. They foresee measures by which to significantly raise the level of planning and management, ensure high end results in the national economy, and satisfy the growing public and personal demands to the fullest extent possible.

Gosplan is called upon to play the decisive role in improving the economic mechanism, and intensifying the effectiveness of the economy. The November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee posed concrete tasks to the planning agencies. To complete them, the republic Gosplan will have to become significantly more active, raise the level and quality of its developments, and improve the activities of its subdivisions. We expect greater initiative from Gosplan, as well as suggestion and substantiation of the key problems in the republic's long-range socioeconomic development.

We are presently working on the 11th Five-Year Plan. The planners and economists must guide themselves unswervingly by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions, which state that the 11th Five-Year Plan must fully embody the party's economic policies and absorb within itself the latest achievements of economic and scientific-technical thought, and all of our experience.

One of the primary tasks is to improve the economic training provided to executives and all workers. Completing this task, we must rely on the advanced training institutes and schools, the Baku Higher Party School, theoretical seminars, universities of Marxism-Leninism, and the system of economic education for laborers.

Deep and sound economic knowledge fully reflecting the theory and practice of developed socialism must become the possession of every practical worker. The party, the soviet, and the business worker are all obligated to be well educated in economics. Scientific economic knowledge implemented in concrete activity is one of the prerequisites of the competency and skill in the management and control of the national economy, in all of its areas and at all of its levels.

In addition to this, we must concern ourselves constantly with training highly skilled economists. Despite the fact that about 2,000 economists are graduated with a higher education each year in the republic, many sectors of the national economy feel an acute shortage of them. Out of 2,400 economists employed by the industrial enterprises only half have a higher education, 29 percent have a secondary education, and 21 percent have only practical experience. Even in the face of such a situation, executives of the Kaspmorneftegazprom, Azneft, Soyuzneftemash, and Azplodoovoshchprom associations, the State Production Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Ministry of Agriculture, and others, occasionally refuse to hire young specialists who have graduated from higher and secondary special training institutions.

The task is to not only increase the quantity of economists being trained, but also to raise the quality of their training, to improve the utilization of specialists in the national economy. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education and the teaching staffs of the VUZ's and secondary special training institutions must improve this work in light of the requirements spelled out in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Further Development of the Higher School and the Improvement of Specialist Training Quality."

VIII

Comrades! The most important prerequisite of successful completion of the tasks posed by the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is to improve party organizational work, to raise the level of guidance provided to all sectors of the national economy, science, and culture, to raise the responsibility carried by every worker, especially every manager, for his work, to comply strictly with Lenin's principles of selecting, placing, and indoctrinating personnel, and to wage an uncompromising struggle against all shortcomings, especially all negative phenomena.

The effectiveness of the economy and the rate of our development are directly dependent on the level, style, and methods of organizational work done by the party committees. Evidence of successes attained in this direction can be found in the results of the elections in the primary party organizations, held at a high ideological and political level. They demonstrated the close unity of communists and all laborers of Azerbaijan about the CPSU Central Committee, and their unanimous support of the party's foreign and domestic policy. It was noted with deep satisfaction at the meetings held that the fruitful theoretical and practical activity

of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev is, to the party organizations, an inspiring example of selfless service to the people, and a brilliant model of a truly Leninist style of work.

The elections demonstrated the greater political activity of the communists, and their deep interest in the affairs of their organizations. The qualitative composition of primary party organization secretaries improved. Almost all primary party organization secretaries have a higher or an incomplete higher and secondary education, and 16.2 percent are national economic specialists. Among them, 39.7 percent are women and 14.9 percent are laborers.

We place a great value on the activities of city and rayon party committees that have managed to mobilize laborers to ensure attainment of high indicators for growth in industrial and agricultural production, especially this year. But at the same time it would be pertinent today to express dissatisfaction with the level of party organizational work done by those party committees that fail to take adequate steps to ensure successful completion of national economic tasks, and that ignore the shortcomings and certain negative phenomena.

Work with personnel is the core of the organizational and political activities of party organizations. The atmosphere of high exactingness and intolerance of shortcomings created in the republic has promoted a rise in the diligence of and adherence to principles by executives, and growth in their responsibilities. Nevertheless certain party committees condone serious shortcomings and mistakes in the selection and placement of personnel. Executive turnover continues to be high in the Kubatlinskiy, Shamkhorskiy, Fizulinskiy, Zakatalskiy, and other rayons. The use of specialists in industry, agriculture, and construction is not very good in some rayons. An analysis of the local practice of selecting and placing personnel would show that poor preparation of a reserve of personnel for promotion continues to be one of the most unyielding shortcomings.

In its work with personnel, the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee combines a respectful attitude toward them with principled exactingness. All of the work we have done in the last 10 years attests to this. We try to guide the worker correctly, and help him eliminate shortcomings in time. But if all avenues are exhausted and the executive continues to violate party and state discipline, and if he begins to abuse the trust placed in him, we undertake the most effective actions.

"There are different kinds of workers," said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the plenum. "Most of our personnel are, without a doubt, the people of the party, people who know their jobs and who know how to work and how to complete the tasks posed to them. But we also encounter others. No matter how much we talk with them, no matter how much we appeal to their conscience, sense of duty, and responsibility, nothing seems to help. It is in this area that we must act more decisively, implement other measures, replace those who are unable to do their assigned work, and give promotions more boldly to energetic, creatively thinking comrades who display initiative." We must ensure unfailing satisfaction of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's demands at all levels of our party, soviet, and business operations. We must continue to adhere to our principles and maintain continuity in our personnel policy.

Clearly organized, effective surveillance over the execution of party and government directives and locally made decisions is acquiring special importance under today's conditions. The tasks now facing us, the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted, require in particular that we intensify, and make stiffer, surveillance over the attainment of planned targets and satisfaction of decisions made.

Executive discipline, and surveillance over and inspection of work done to implement decisions is the most important part of the organizational work of every party organization. The CPSU Central Committee urges us to intensify this direction of organizational party activity in every possible way. Guiding themselves by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's directives stated at the November Plenum, the Bureau and Secretariat of the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee will require the executives of the ministries, departments, and major enterprises to report on progress in meeting the planned targets and implementing the adopted decisions. The Council of Ministers, the ministries, departments, and oblast, city and rayon party committees must do the same. Moreover these efforts must be planned.

Considering the greater requirements, the party committees must approach evaluation of the results of their activities more critically, they must make a deeper and more attentive examination of the remarks and proposals made by communists and laborers at party meetings and at labor collective meetings, they must monitor the work done in response to such remarks and proposals, and they must provide more objective guidance to primary party organizations.

The Bureau of the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee recently discussed the question "On the Work of the Ali-Bayramly City Party Committee in Response to Critical Remarks Stated by Communists and Nonmembers at Party Organization and Labor Collective Meetings." It was found that the city committee was not making adequate use of an important means for fighting against shortcomings--criticism and self-criticism, and public initiative and opinion.

Communists stated shortcomings in party work and suggested proposals aimed at improving qualitative indicators and utilizing production reserves many times at city party committee plenums and primary party organization meetings. But the city party committee and its first secretary, Comrade G. G. Gubatov did not penetrate into the essence of the issues raised; nor did they react adequately to the critical remarks. The Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee ordered the Ali-Bayramly City Party Committee to correct the revealed shortcomings, to relate attentively to the critical remarks and proposals of communists and nonmembers, and react to them promptly.

We have emphasized many times that every party organization must be typified by an atmosphere of high mutual exactingness, respect for criticism and self-criticism, and intolerance of all violations of the CPSU Charter. There must be no communists who display passiveness and indifference, and who maintain an irresponsible attitude toward their assigned work.

The important role of peoples control organs in ensuring successful operation of the entire economic mechanism was especially emphasized at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. There is obviously no need

to prove that wherever peoples control committees, groups, and posts operate energetically under the guidance of party organizations, deal with pressing problems, adhere to principles, and competently utilize their rights, the contribution they make to the fight to meet the targets, raise the effectiveness of production and the quality of the work, and strengthen discipline and order is obvious. We must continue to raise the aggressiveness and initiative of peoples controllers in the struggle to reinforce discipline, and in the fight against all sorts of shortcomings and violations.

The oblast, city, and rayon party committees, the republic's Committee for Peoples Control, and its local agencies must ensure satisfaction of the requirements Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated at the plenum, and achieve broad improvements in the activities of the peoples controllers.

Comrades! The November CPSU Central Committee Plenum spelled out the basic directions of our efforts at comprehensive ideological and political indoctrination in support of the planned targers of 1980, the last year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. All-out development of the socialist competition with an orientation on qualitative indicators, stimulation of the struggle to complete counterplans, support and dissemination of the best experience, and best forms and methods of work in an effort to raise labor productivity--these are the concrete tasks facing the party organizations, ideological institutions, and the mass media.

Our priority task is to publicize and explain the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the premises and conclusions contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech. Such work has already been started in the republic. An entire political day--Lenin's Friday--was dedicated to the results of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Members and candidates of the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee, deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and business executives, scientists, and national economic specialists spoke to the laborers of the cities and towns. Tens of thousands of propagandists, lecturers, agitators, and political announcers explained and publicized the proceedings of the plenum and the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech. These highly important documents were studied in all political and economic educational units. They are being publicized in the newspapers, and in television and radio programs.

Publicizing the proceedings of the plenum and the sessions of the Supreme Soviet, all of our ideological subdivisions must guide themselves by the fundamental importance of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's directive that "party propaganda and party agitation must be maximally objective, and all issues troubling the people must be discussed persuasively and knowledgeably. And then the word of the party could transform into labor enthusiasm, into the labor efforts of tens of millions of communists and nonmembers."

The mass media--the press, television, and radio--are called upon to illuminate, daily, effectively, and concretely, the work done by party organizations to guide the economy and indoctrinate the laborers, the progress of the socialist competition for greater production effectiveness and work quality, and progress in meeting the five-year plan's targets,

to broadly publicize scientific achievements and advanced skills, to speak out on the pressing problems of economic and social development, and to subject shortcomings, mismanagement, waste, bureaucratism, and red tape to fundamental criticism.

Our work must be devoid of grandstanding, of sensation, of that which V. I. Lenin called "political twaddle." Work that is vital, that stays closely tied in with life, and that delves deeply into real processes will raise the effectiveness of indoctrination. This is precisely what is demanded of us by the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination."

Preparations are now being made everywhere for the most important sociopolitical event in the life of the republic--elections of representatives to the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and to local soviets of peoples deputies. The election campaign, which has already started, is clearly demonstrating the democratic nature of our socialist social structure and the broad possibilities the Soviet Constitution affords us for further augmentation of the political activity of the masses. It is precisely in the course of an election campaign and in the course of the elections themselves that the free will of the Soviet people, who control their state through the soviets of peoples deputies, manifests itself especially fully and persuasively. Closely tying in the preparations for the elections and the organizational and agitation-propaganda work being on one hand with broad development of the socialist competition of the laborers to successfully attain and exceed the targets of 1980 and the entire 10th Five-Year Plan on the other is an important sociopolitical and ideological task.

Comrades! Next year is the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth. It is to be a year of active preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. The CPSU Central Committee decree "On the 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin" was published this week. This is a new important theoretical and political document of our party, one which deeply and amply demonstrates the grandeur of Lenin--a titan of scientific thought, a truly popular leader, a flaming revolutionary, and the founder of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state. The central committee decree enriches the organizational and ideological work of the party organizations, and arms the communists with a concrete program of action in preparation for the 110th anniversary of the great leader's birth. The oblast, city, and rayon party committees, the soviet, trade union, and Komsomol agencies, the ideological institutions, and the mass media must organize practical implementation of this decree. The work must be organized in such a way that every communist would come to understand the content of its provisions, and such that every laborer in the republic would meet 22 April 1980 with new achievements in labor.

The 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet rule in Azerbaijan falls on 28 April 1980. The 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party is an important landmark in the history of our people. The Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee will adopt the appropriate decrees in this regard this week. Our task is to capitalize on the patriotic movement of the laborers for an honorable welcome to the republic's jubilee with the purpose of attaining new, even higher summits in economic and cultural development. It is a matter of our honor to meet the 10th Five-Year Plan's targets for industrial production volume ahead of schedule, in 4 years and 3 months--that is, on

the eve of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin and the 60th anniversary of the republic. The jublilee year must be marked by the highest indicators in all sectors of the national economy, and by early completion of the five-year plans in relation to all indicators.

There can be no doubt that the preparations for the holidays will raise the organizational and political activities of the party organizations to a new height, increase the working and social activity of the masses, and promote further improvement of all elements of the economic mechanism, greater effectiveness of social production, and higher quality of all work.

For us, the communists, the highest criterion of the effectiveness of political, organizational, and ideological work is the growth of the economy and of the welfare and culture of the laborers, and satisfaction of the people's growing material and spiritual needs. Our goal is a happy life for all Soviet people. And it is in behalf of this goal that we must labor selflessly, with all of our strength.

In behalf of the party organization of Azerbaijan, allow me, comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and personally Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that the republic's communists and laborers will do everything necessary to implement the decisions of the Central Committee November Plenum and transform 1980 into a year of shock Leninist work.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev's report was heard with great attention, and it was interrupted many times with applause.

Rasulov Report to Tadzhik Party Plenum

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 December 79 p 2 WA

/Report by D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, at the 16th Tadzhik CP Central Committee Plenum/

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee Plenum devoted a great deal of attention to the problems of supplying consumers with food, especially meat. These problems are viewed by the party as one of the most important tasks stemming from the policy to enhance the working people's well being.

Concrete steps to develop agriculture, including animal husbandry, were, as is well known, reviewed in-depth at the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Based on these steps, the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Plenum set the missions for the republic in July of last year.

Compared to last year, the livestock and poultry population has increased this year: Overall, the productivity of these sectors has increased. The annual plans for sales of wool and astrakhan to the state have already been fulfilled. More milk and eggs were sold than last year. However, the situation with meat procurement remains tense. Because of this, the Central Committee Plenum has levied some very serious grievances against the party, soviet and agricultural agencies in Kulyabskaya Oblast and Komsomolabadskiy, Dzhirgatalskiy, Leninskiy, and Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy rayons; from the very beginning of the five-year plan, they have been in debt to the state in meat production and sales.

If this issue is examined for a cross section of farms, serious grievances should also be levied against many other rayons today. A considerable number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not coping with their targets on production and state purchases of these products.

It is necessary to analyze the causes of this shortfall and correct the situation; it is necessary to ensure unconditional fulfillment of state targets. This is mandatory for the party and soviet agencies in the localities and for the respective republic departments.

Along with many other issues, it is primarily necessary to devote serious attention to fodder production. The area for fodder crops has increased but their yield is increasing very slowly and is even declining in some places. There are also cases where fodder is spoiling and loosing its nutritive qualities due to improper storage. It is necessary to increase supervision over the accomplishment of targets for fodder production and over the status of its storage and proper use.

Recently, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee published a decree on "Developing National Socialist Competition for Employees of Animal Husbandry to Increase the Production and State Purchases of Livestock Produce During the Winter of 1979-1980." Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must develop the appropriate work around this important document by using it to mobilize workers in the countryside for the campaign to further raise animal husbandry, and, first and foremost, to increase meat production.

In the next two-three years, we have a realistic possibility of tripling fish production and bringing it up to 5,000-6,000 tons per year.

Along with an increase in the production of livestock produce, it is also necessary to think about developing other agricultural sectors. The republic as a whole is successfully coping with the five-year plan's targets in this sector. The current year is ending quite well. The plans and socialist pledges have been overfulfilled for sales of raw cotton (over 900,000 tons of it have already been purchased), grain, vegetables, potatoes, cucurbitaceous crops, grapes, fresh fruit, mulberry silkworm cocoons and certain other items.

The selfless work of the cotton growers and of all the republic's workers in the countryside received a high rating in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in his warm, inspiring greeting addressed to the republic. This makes us happy and it levies a lot of commitments on us at the same time. The republic has the resources at its disposal to achieve better final results.

First of all, it is necessary to do a significant amount of work to improve the yield of cotton and other agricultural crops. D. R. Rasulov recalled the importance of increasing

the production of thin-fibered strains of cotton and the requirement to increase the level of mechanization for harvesting cotton.

In light of the requirements of the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the speaker dwelt at length on the issues of transportation, storage and initial processing of agricultural produce and the marketing organization for it. The food system must be viewed, and consequently planned, as an integral unit. This must be the basis for distributing capital investments and for establishing planning statistics and an economic incentive system. It is necessary to reorganize the work of all ministries and departments which are directly or indirectly linked to the supply of food to the populace. The republic's Gosplan must coordinate this work.

There are also serious deficiencies in supplying certain industrial goods to the populace. Frequently, industrial enterprises do not direct their primary efforts at filling commercial orders for specific items but rather try to fulfill the plan with expensive goods to the detriment of consumer goods. Marketing organizations are also at fault here. They must have a more aggressive effect on production.

Gapurov Report to Turkmen Party Plenum

Ashkhabad TURMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Dec 79 p 2 WA

/Report by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, at the 11 December Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum/

[Excerpts] The results of 3 years, as well as those of the 11 months of this year, attest to the fact that the assigned mission--to make the 10th Five-Year Plan the five-year plan of efficiency and quality--is being accomplished unsatisfactorily and the planned milestones have not been reached. During this period, the republic's industry has lagged behind in its production growth rate by 10.9 percent or, in total figures, by 290 million rubles.

The nonfulfillment of the five-year plan's targets resulted from the unsatisfactory work of a number of the republic's industrial sectors, primarily enterprises in the petroleum-producing, petroleum-refining, light and building materials industries. There were also shortfalls in certain other ministries, departments and enterprises.

One of the significant causes of the current situation in these industries was the irregular work of individual ministries, departments and enterprises, which permitted disruptions in fulfilling the established plans during the year. The number of enterprises not fulfilling the plan for the republic as a whole is not declining.

As is well known, one of the most important means for improving the efficiency of industrial production is a steady growth in labor productivity. Unfortunately, it is necessary to point out that the five-year plan's target for the growth of labor productivity is not being fulfilled.

There were especially significant shortfalls from the five-year targets in the Ministry for the Food Industry (Comrade Nurmukhamedov)--3 percent; the Ministry for the Building Materials Industry--13 percent; the Turkmen Petroleum Association (Comrade Petrov)--39 percent; and the Krasnovodsk Petroleum Refinery (Comrade Litvinov)--20.5 percent.

The TSSR Gosplan (Comrade Abramov) is having a feeble effect on improving the utilization of fixed production capital and on increasing the return on investment in the sectors of the national economy.

The job of introducing scientific and technological achievments into production is not being conducted with the required urgency. Plans in this area are not being accomplished from year to year by a number of ministries, departments and many enterprises.

With the increase in the scale of social production, Comrade M. G. Gapurov pointed out further, the problem of developing the fuel and energy system and of increasing fuel resources as the key task for raising the country's economy higher is becoming more and more urgent. The Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and L. I. Brezhnev personally are devoting their continuing attention to advancing the development of the fuel and energy sectors and they are showing the government's high interest in this area. During the past 15 years, the country's fuel and energy balance has increased by a factor of 2.3.

In spite of this, the requirements for fuel and electrical power are growing at rates which outstrip their production.

It is well known that our republic is one of the highly promising areas of the country for oil and gas and it has large reserves of them. The natural gas industrial sector is being successfully developed. During the 3 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, gas producers have provided approximately 8 billion cubic meters of the light blue fuel above the plan.

Specific steps are being taken to improve the activities of enterprises in the petroleum industry.

However, our job in managing the fuel and energy sectors is not meeting the requirements of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. We have not achieved a noticeable turning point in their operations, especially in the petroleum industry. The Turkmen Petroleum Production Association (Comrades Petrov and Bayramov) continues to operate in an unsatisfactory manner. From the beginning of the year, it has under-produced by 217,000 tons of petroleum and 440 million cubic meters of associated gas.

At many of the petroleum and gas producing enterprises of the Turkmen Petroleum Association, production capacity is not being completely used, there are large losses of work time and large equipment down-times, the shift system ratio is low, the targets for introducing new equipment and technology are

not being completely fulfilled and the fallacious practice of adjusting plans by reducing them has still not been overcome.

These deficiencies and others are well known to the management of the Turkmen Petroleum Association, to the Nebit-Dagskiy City Party Committee and to the Krasnovodskiy Oblast Party Committee (Comrades Mitrin and Bagramov); however, the steps taken by them have still not had the required effect; this means that everything has not been done and it means that there are miscalculations, that shortcomings have not been eliminated and that the managers' discipline and responsibility have not been raised to the required level.

Many shortcomings continue to exist in the construction of enterprises for the petroleum and natural gas industry.

The Turkmen Petroleum and Gas Construction Association (Comrade Ryunikov)--which accomplishes the construction work at petroleum and gas industry facilities--has fulfilled the plan for the 11 months of 1979 by 95.2 percent. The rate of growth in the total amount of work for this association's divisions declined by 1.2 percent as against the corresponding period of last year. They have come up 19,700 meters short in commissioning residential areas; seven gas wells have not been finished; and the introduction of 5 million rubles in fixed capital was not supported.

While talking about deficiencies in marketing, it is necessary to point out that there are many cases in supplying consumers where there are stoppages of consumer goods which are on hand in sufficient quantities at marketing organization facilities and warehouses. This is how a so-called "shortage" is created.

The difficulties of supplying consumers with food are to a great extent created by the unsatisfactory work of enterprises of the republic's ministries for the food and meat and dairy industries. Supply delays in baked goods and milk products, the shortages and low quality of pastry and the plans for the production of nonalcoholic drinks, mineral water and ice cream which are unfulfilled year after year--all of this attests to the fact that the managers of the cited ministries have not drawn the necessary conclusions from the 9 January 1979 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on "Steps for Further Improvement in Consumer Goods" and from the decisions of the 17th Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum.

Party committees and executive committees of the councils of people's deputies are still not taking sufficient steps to mobilize the collectives in industrial enterprises to further expand the selection of consumer goods and improve their quality and to develop the initiative in localities to organize production of these goods using local raw materials and industrial by-products.

In May 1978, the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau reprimanded the Chardzhouskiy City Party Committee for the work it did in mobilizing collectives at the city's industrial enterprises to expand the selection of consumer goods and improve their quality: the bureau also adopted an appropriate resolution. During an inspection this year, it was established that the Chardzhouskiy City Party Committee (Comrade Pirkuliyev) had not properly organized the work to carry out the cited decree of the Turkmen CP Central Committee; it had not directed the enterprise collectives toward the unconditional fulfillment of the production plans and, as a result, three enterprises--the TSSR Procurement Ministry's silk combine, the Chardzhouskiy Bakery Association and the baked goods combine--which produced goods for consumers began to work worse than they did in 1978.

The volume of industrial production will increase by 6.7 percent compared to the current year. The leading sectors will develop at higher rates: the chemical, petrochemical, building materials, light, food and electrical power industries.

National income will increase by 6.1 percent in 1980.

At the same time, Comrade M. G. Gapurov pointed out, the draft plan for the last year of the five-year plan does not meet the five-year targets for many indices.

Due to the current complexities and difficulties, the republic's party organization is faced with the task of putting new production reserves into operation, not just to fulfill the 1980 plan but also to significantly overfulfill it by reducing the gap in the five-year plan's targets to the maximum extent.

The accomplishment of the complex and important tasks set by the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade M. G. Gapurov stated further, required party committees to significantly improve the level of the party's management of the economy and to further improve managerial and political work methods and styles in the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee's fundamental purposes.

It is necessary to accomplish the multiplan tasks advanced by the 25th party congress and by the CPSU Central Committee's 5 June 1979 decree "Report of the Turkmen CP Central Committee's Work to Carry Out the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress" in a comprehensive and long-term manner; it is necessary to critically evaluate the state of affairs in all work sectors and to make up for the shortfall in accomplishing the five-year plan's targets to the maximum extent.

Bodyul Report to Moldavian Party Plenum

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 3 WA

/Report by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, Comrade I. I. Bodyul, at the 12 December 1979 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia/

/Excerpt/ The Moldavian people considers it to be an honor and a high duty for it to make its ever-increasing contribution to the overall development of the country's national-economic complex. However, in a number of branches the production plans and the pledges for cooperation are not being fulfilled completely. During the current five-year period the Ministry of the Food Industry will have failed to produce a large amount of output. The enterprises in that branch are not using their internal reserves completely, an insufficient work load is being placed upon the capacities, and there have been instances of spoilage of raw materials and a low output of production.

The directive personnel both of the ministry apparatus and of the enterprises have not been assuring the execution of the requirement of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the organization of work according to the experience of the Yampolites, in close contact with the rural workers, so that together they can resolve the questions of the production, delivery, storage, and processing of raw materials.

There is no way of justifying the worsening of the variety and quality of bread and rolls, especially in Kishinev. With the existence of uniform norms, the bakeries in consumer cooperatives bake excellent bread, but in the republic's capital, with a high rate of supply to the enterprises, the quality of the output is low.

The essential-oils industry is developing slowly in Moldavia. It is failing to provide for shipments of essential oils to the country's perfume factories.

The speaker then dwelt on the shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry. Not a single branch of industry in Moldavia is developing as extensively as this one, he said. The ministry is resolving the personnel problems poorly, is failing to reinforce labor discipline, and is not showing any initiative in expanding the variety of meat or dairy output being produced, in improving its quality, or reducing its costs.

Despite the annual fulfillment of the procurement plans, the milk plants are using the production capacities for the production of whole-milk output by only 73-74 percent. There has been an especially slow buildup of capacities for the production of dry skim milk, and the construction of shops for the production whole-milk substitute at the Floreshty butter and cheese plant and the Moloko Association in Kishinev is dragging out. Limited use is being made of the opportunities for increasing the variety of meat products.

The ministry received transportation for shipping the output of animal husbandry from the farms, but has failed to fulfill that duty. Milk is being picked up at only 42 percent of the farms, and poultry at only 2 percent. The animals are being brought to the meat combines in farm vehicles that have not been properly adapted for this purpose, as a result of which the hides are damaged and the livestock lose weight.

Usubaliyev Report to Kirgiz Party Plenum

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 2 WA

/Report by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgizia CP Central Committee, at the 12 December Kirgizia CP Central Committee Plenum/

/Excerpts/ Frunze, December 13, SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA--Comrades! At the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L.I. Brezhnev particularly dwelt on the problem of supplying the population with foodstuffs, especially meat.

In solving this problem we must naturally emphasize the development of all of agriculture. The plan for 1980 envisages increasing the gross production of agricultural products by 4.1 percent of the expected volume for the current year and bringing it up to R 1523 million. It is planned to sell the state 300,000 tons of grain, 1500 tons of sugar beets, 210,000 tons of raw cotton, 34,000 of tobacco leaves, 80,000 tons of potatoes, 235,000 tons of vegetables, 45,000 tons of cucurbitaceous crops, 100,000 tons of fruits and berries, 45,000 tons of grapes, 970,000 tons of cocoons, 234,000 tons of livestock and poultry in live weight, 430,000 tons of milk, 260 million eggs and 41,000 tons of wool.

These plans, Comrade Usubaliyev emphasizes, are based on the growing material and technical base of our collective and state farms and other agricultural enterprises, taking into account the experience of the last years of the five-year plan. Here particular attention should be given to ensuring the fulfillment of the plans for the procurement of the products of livestock-raising and particularly of meat. The protracted winter and natural disasters of this year have unquestionably had an effect on the state of affairs in this branch. But measures taken with the help of the CPSU Central Committee and the Union government have made it possible to avoid great losses.

On the whole the livestock population of the collective and state farms of the republic has increased in comparison with the past year, and the productivity of all types of cattle has risen appreciably. This has made it possible to increase the procurement of wool by nearly 2,000 tons, to fulfill the annual plan and to increase somewhat the rate of purchases of milk, meat and eggs.

Yet, the situation with the production and procurement of meat continues to remain the most difficult problem on which the republican party organization must now work.

The difficulty of the problem lies primarily in the fact that many farms do not have enough conditioned, heavy cattle. These indices are particularly bad in Narynskaya Oblast and Talasskiy and Keminskiy rayons. A great effort to fulfill the plans for meat has also been made in a number of other rayons.

The basic cause of this situation is the extremely unsatisfactory utilization of existing reserves. Due consideration is not being given to the problems of the intensification of livestock-raising in a number of rayons. Many unconditioned, low-weight cattle are continuing to enter

the meat-packing plants. Through this alone in 11 months of the current year the yields of Oshskaya Oblast (Comrades Koshoyev and Tadzhibayev) were short by more than 3,000 tons of meat. No less meat has been lost because of this in Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast (Comrades Masaliyev and Abdrayev). The farms of Talasskiy, Kirovskiy and Panfilovskiy rayons are losing a great deal of meat through delivery of lean cattle.

Can such losses be avoided? They indisputably can and must. During the last three months--at the right time for mass delivery of cattle from pasturing and fattening--the live weight of the animals delivered increased markedly. Large horned cattle entered the meat-packing plants with an average live weight of 335 kg; sheep and goats, 45 kg; pigs 126 kg. But unfortunately even at such an opportune time many lean cattle are still being delivered. Isn't this mismanagement and waste of meat reserves! Such cases must be decisively stopped.

The reduction of epizootic disease and of unproductive expenditure of cattle are another significant reserve. During 11 months of the current year the situation improved somewhat throughout the republic as a whole. But the farms of Issyk-Kulskaya and Oshskaya oblasts and Sokulyskiy, Moscow, Talasskiy, Keminskiy, Chuyskiy, Panfilovskiy and Leninpolskiy rayons not only have not reduced but, to the contrary, have had increased, epizootic disease of cattle.

Slaughter of cattle for intrafarm needs is still unjustifiably great. In a number of rayons it considerably exceeds the established limits.

It is necessary to eliminate all these shortcomings and to utilize more completely the existing reserves, the most important of which is the correct organization of work on herd reproduction and on increasing the relative significance of female animals.

While throughout the republic as a whole the cow population has increased by 3,300 head; the ewe, by 157,000, and the sow, by 1,200 head in comparison with last year, on the farms of Oshskaya Oblast and Moscow and Kirovskiy rayons reduction of the cow population was permitted. Pledges to increase the numbers of cows and ewes are also not being met in a number of other places.

Such early-maturing branches as poultry farming, swine breeding and rabbit-breeding should be widely used in order to increase reserves. In 1979 the sale of chickens to the population must be raised to 15 million, and of pigs, to 60,000-70,000 head; measures for increasing herds on private farms and for increasing the numbers of other types of cattle must be thought out and implemented. All possible assistance must be rendered in this matter.

A basic reserve for solving the problem of supplying the population with meat is the considerable strengthening of co-operation and the expansion of existing, and the construction of new, interfarm meat-production complexes and associations. Their high effectiveness is indicated by the fact that the 22 interfarm enterprises of the Kirgiz Livestock-Raising Industry, which were created in short periods of time and which

comprise 5.5 percent of all farms producing meat, today are yielding 37 percent of the gain in the weight of large horned cattle.

Speaking at the Central Committee Plenum, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that agricultural production cannot be viewed in isolation from the system of procurement, transportation, processing and commerce; that all of this is a single food complex. And it must be planned and managed as a single whole.

The work being conducted in this direction in the republic is far from satisfying these requirements. The Gosplan (Comrade Bergaliyev), the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Tursunov), the food industry (Comrade Usmanov), commerce (Comrade Chilebayev), procurement (Comrade Umuraliyev) and Kirgizpotrebsoyuz [expansion unknown] are far from doing everything possible in order to create the necessary material and technical base for storing, processing, increasing the quality of fruit and vegetable products and supplying them to the population, and the existing storehouses and processing enterprises are being utilized ineffectively and far from completely.

And how many losses are occurring before our very eyes through nonconjunction of departmental interests, although all these departments are called on to do the same thing--to supply the population reliably. As a result a considerable proportion of the harvest vanishes in truck beds and in the stores, and still more disappears in the field.

Who has suffered from this? Above all, the consumer. As practice has shown, it is more profitable to store part of purchased products on the collective and state farms for a certain time. This makes it possible to reduce losses of them and to make steady use of transportation and manpower. These reserves are being used extremely poorly. Meanwhile, the farms which have facilities for storing fruit and vegetable products are deriving great profitability from their sale at later dates. Thus, for example, the Ala-Too viticultural state farm combine received approximately R 1 million of clear profit from the storage of fruit in the last three years; the Kirov state farm, more than R 700,000. This is also profitable for the state and for the population.

The work of the processing industry requires serious improvement. The Gosplan and the Ministry of the Food Industry are not giving due attention to the development of the capacities of the canning branch. And what is more, the problems of improving the assortment of the raw fruits and vegetables are being neglected. Can it be considered normal when tomatoes comprise 97 percent of the raw materials processed in the canning industry of the Ministery of the Food Industry? After all, one cannot be satisfied with tomatoes alone. Measures must be taken to increase the output of canned cucumbers, peppers, eggplants, squash, scallop squash and other vegetables in demand among the population, in 1980.

Clearly, things are not well with the variety of food products manufactured, especially baked goods, confectionery, beer and nonalcoholic beverages. Despite a general increase in production, the selection of these goods at store counters is very limited. For example, in the cities of Naryn and Tokmak only 1-2 types of bread and 2-3 types of

baked goods are manufactured. Matters are not much better in the capital of the republic. The Gosplan and the Ministry of the Food Industry should take measures to accelerate the development of the production base and of the baking industry.

The work of the meat and milk industry requires improvement (Comrade Suyetov). It is primarily a question of the existing large reserves still being poorly utilized in this branch, of raw materials being treated uneconomically at many enterprises, the safe-keeping of socialist property not being ensured everywhere on the due level. Individual managers of enterprises of the meat and milk industry have taken the wrong path, are narrowing the assortment and discontinuing the output of needed products.

Meanwhile, purchases of milk, for example, are increasing annually. During the current year 51 percent more of it is being received at enterprises of the Ministry of the Meat and Milk Industry than at the beginning of the five-year plan. And along with improved supply to the population of whole-milk products, skimmed milk, buttermilk and whey should be more fully utilized to produce low-fat food products.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum thoroughly examined how one of the key tasks of the national economy--increasing the production of consumer goods--is being solved, indicates Comrade Usubaliyev. It must be said that the volume of the production of consumer goods in the republic increased by R 1.1 billion during the last four years in comparison with the same period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. We should be seriously troubled, however, by the interruptions in the supply of certain industrial goods to the population. The rates of growth set by the five-year plan are not being fulfilled. The Ministry of Light Industry is working below its potentialities. Its managers, Comrades Satarov and Sinyavskiy, have more than once been the subject of criticism for serious shortcomings in the development of this branch. This state of affairs is being corrected very slowly, however.

The quality and variety of manufactured goods remain a serious problem in the Ministry of Light Industry. This especially applies to footwear, clothing and knitted wear. Despite the great availability of these products in the stores, they very often do not satisfy the increasing consumer demand.

At the office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgiziya the question of how our Ministries of Light and Local Industry, Consumer Services and individual machine-building enterprises producing goods for cultural and domestic purposes are working on the realization of the tasks set by them, was recently examined. It developed that these tasks are not being fulfilled for many items.

By decision of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Local Industry was entrusted with responsibility for the production and provision of the simplest household and domestic goods, 30 descriptions, all told. In 1979 only 14 of these are being manufactured, and the plan is being fulfilled in only six descriptions. We often hear unfavorable criticism from rural inhabitants about the

lack of national dress, sheepskin coats, saddles, horseshoes, shoeing nails, gardening implements, etc. in commerce. And all of these are, of course, completely solvable problems.

Demirchyan Report to Armenian Party Plenum

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 2 WA

/Report by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, at 12 December 1979 KPA Central Committee Plenum/

[Excerpt] As we know, pursuant to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "On Measures for Further Development and Increased Efficiency of Irrigated Agriculture in the Armenian SSR," in 1985 production volumes in fruits and grapes in this republic are to increase substantially. Obviously the targeted production volumes can be achieved primarily by planting new vineyards and orchards and by achieving more intensive fruit and grape production operations. Toward this goal a triune program was elaborated at the July (1975) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, a program which places emphasis on a substantial increase in new orchard acreage. Of course certain work has already been done toward this end, but in a number of rayons there has been failure to meet the targets pertaining to planting new orchards and setting up new nursery operations, with the tacit consent of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In this connection Comrade K. S. Demirchyan leveled sharp criticism at party and Soviet officials in Sisianskiy, Razdanskiy, Idzhevanskiy, Araratskiy, Ashtarakskiy, Noyemberyanskiy, Tumanyanskiy, Talinskiy, Shamshadinskiy, and Gorisskiy rayons, who are failing to ensure that plan-specified targets pertaining to planting new vineyards are met.

Since the July (1975) plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, considerable work has been accomplished in this republic to increase production of vegetables and potatoes, to improve procurement and supply of these commodities to the population. In 1976-1979 approximately 141,000 tons of vegetables were sold to the state above target. Such important problems as meeting the requirements of the population of this republic in locally-grown onions, early cabbage, potatoes and cucumbers have been resolved. Supply of vegetables to the population in the winter months has also improved. Little attention has been devoted, however, to problems of production of those vegetables which are of particularly limited growing distribution.

In the last 2 years there has been evident a certain indifference toward meeting targets in the production and procurement of melons. Officials in rayons engaged in the growing of melon crops have forgotten that they have such a target to meet. Precisely for this reason a total of 62,000 tons of melons were sold to the state in 1978-1979, with a targeted figure of 137,000 tons.

This failure to meet targets has led to a situation where market prices have risen on these kinds of vegetables and melons, which has evoked justifiable dissatisfaction on the part of the public. In this connection

sharp criticism should be leveled at the Ministry of Procurement (Minister Comrade O. Ovakimyan), which is performing the function, as it were, of merely stating a prevailing situation rather than taking the role of an active organizer of plan fulfillment in this matter.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated the following at the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum: "There are very likely few branches where the end results are dependent on quality to such a degree. We must acknowledge, however, that up to the present time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are failing to devote adequate attention to this aspect of things." This statement also applies in full measure to our republic. Primary product processing is not being performed at an adequate level on our farms -- drying, sorting and grading, and cleaning, which leads to substantial crop losses and diminished product quality.

The July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted that a further increase in meat production is considered to be a priority task, for the accomplishment of which it is essential fully to utilize potential to increase production of meat of all types.

As has already been stated, in recent years considerable work has been accomplished in this republic to boost meat production. In 1978 meat production on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises was 23% higher than the 1975 figure, while procurement volume was 29% higher.

Studies and analysis indicate, however, that a number of rayon party committees and rayon Soviet executive committees have failed to put out adequate effort to ensure maximum utilization of reserve potential and capabilities for meat production and procurement. Intensive livestock fattening and grazing are not being organized in all rayons and on all farms. In Gugarkskiy, Martuninskiy, Vardenisskiy, Kafanskiy, Megrinskiy, Yekhegnadzorskiy and other rayons the average weight of cattle sold to the state in the first nine months of 1979 was 34-48 kg below the average figure for this republic.

Decreasing on-farm consumption of livestock and poultry is also a major reserve potential for increasing state meat resources. Almost nothing is being done in this area in a number of rayons, while rayon party committees, rayon Soviet executive committees, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Procurement are failing to address this situation.

Organization of herd reproduction is unsatisfactory in a number of this republic's rayons. A high percentage of breeder stock are failing to produce, and a vigorous campaign is not being waged against a high livestock and poultry loss rate. In the first 10 months of this year this republic's farms produced 2,384 calves and 6,396 pigs fewer than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The situation is unsatisfactory in this area in Gorisskiy, imeni Kamo, Stepanavanskiy, and other rayons.

A substantial increase in output of livestock products can be achieved first and foremost by increasing the total number of breeding females and, as the target specifies, increasing the percentage share of cows to 40-42% in the republic's herd. How much improvement in the structural composition can be achieved, however, when this figure has remained for a number of years now at 30-32% on this republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes? In addition, in 11 rayons the total number of cows has decreased below last year's figure.

There are substantial deficiencies in the area of ensuring fulfillment of plan targets for purchase of meat from the population. As a consequence of an unsatisfactory performance by the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, its local organizations, and laxity on the part of rayon Soviet executive committees, the volume of meat purchased from the population is declining year by year, and plan targets are not being met. And yet there is considerable reserve potential for increasing production, especially procurement of meat in the private sector. This potential, however, is being utilized to an unsatisfactory degree.

There is considerable reserve potential for increasing meat production and procurement on the farms of Armptitseprom and Armglavzhivprom. The fact is that these operations are failing to do specific work to achieve full utilization of production capacity, to achieve efficient consumption of feed and correct application of livestock production practices. A number of management and organizational questions promoting normal operations of these complexes have not been resolved.

The fact that this year's targets for sale of meat to the state will not be met can be explained only by unsatisfactory performance on the part of Armptitseprom (administration chief S. Melikyan) and Armglavzhivprom (administration chief S. Evoyan).

The most critical time for this republic's stockmen has arrived -- the wintering period for the communal herd. Not only the results of next year but also of the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole depend in large measure on wintering performance. It is essential to utilize available feed stocks to the maximum degree and substantially to increase output of livestock products in the forthcoming livestock wintering period in comparison with the same period last year. An important role in boosting livestock productivity and efficiency is played by the feed mix industry. It is essential that the Ministry of Procurement take decisive measures to correct present deficiencies and achieve stable production of full-value feed mixes. A few days ago the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Trade Union Council and Komsomol Central Committee issued a decree entitled "On Development of Nationwide Socialist Competition Among Livestock Workers to Increase Production and Procurement of Livestock Products in the 1979-1980 Winter Period," in which concrete targets are advanced. Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies, primary party organizations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers and specialists should organize their work in conformity with these tasks.

As we know, one of the problems involved in increasing the efficiency of agriculture is rational and efficient utilization of equipment, servicing and maintenance of the farm machinery and tractor fleet.

Certain work has been accomplished in recent years in Vardenisskiy, Razdanskiy and imeni Kamo rayons to effect concentration of equipment, and positive results have been achieved. Neither the Ministry of Agriculture nor Goskomselkhoztekhnika, however, are adequately studying and disseminating successful procedures and know-how. Proposals on this matter have not yet been synthesized and have not been submitted to the Central Committee and Council of Ministers.

Water impounding and water management construction as well as land reclamation and improvement demand serious attention. One is especially concerned by the course of land management and improvement activities on acreage under the management authority of the Akhuryanskoye, Dzhokhazskoye and other reservoirs. It is essential to bear in mind that further increase in agricultural production depends to a substantial degree on reclamation and development of land under the management authority of reservoirs. The Council of Ministers should specifically look into these matters.

Efficient utilization of irrigation water remains a problem in this republic. Water is released to farms free of charge, but one must realize in the final analysis that water is priceless. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Minister Comrade R. Shagoyan), the task of which is to monitor and regulate economical water consumption, should radically improve its performance.

Comrades! This republic's agricultural workers have been assigned difficult tasks to achieve in 1980, successful performance of which urgently demands that the appropriate ministries and agencies, rayon party committees and rayon Soviet executive committees, as well as farm workers work hard to meet the targets of the final year of the five-year plan.

It is essential that a vigorous and consistent campaign be conducted in all branches of agriculture, in all rayons, on all farms, in all farm departments and brigades, to ensure that plan targets and socialist pledges are met. We must boost efficiency of utilization of land, irrigation water, fertilizers and equipment. We must ensure a further increase in farm crop yields and livestock productivity; it is essential to manage livestock wintering in an organized manner, to prevent a decrease in herd size, prepare well for the spring field work, to fulfill and overfulfill the state plans for 1980.

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